

I
BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM



THE HEALTH

OF

GILLINGHAM

IN

1969



BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

HELEN E. MAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Municipal Buildings,
Gillingham, Kent.

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Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Gillingham, Kent.

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July, 1970.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Gillingham.

It is pleasant to be able to report that in 1969 the Health Department worked with a full establishment of medical, public health, nursing and welfare and clerical staff and vacancies were quickly filled if and when they arose. This is not to be complacent as I consider the establishment still too low to give the necessary supportive help to the many problems we meet in both public health, child health and welfare.

In April 1969 following negotiations with the seven neighbouring authorities, Dr. Rosenwald took up the appointment of Joint Deputy Medical Officer for the area extending from Strood to Sittingbourne, giving 50% of his time to Gillingham and a new Medical Officer in Department was appointed to take up the other 50%.

In the public health section the Health Committee and the department have taken on all duties under the Housing Act 1969 and the administration of Improvement Grants previously undertaken by the Engineer's Department and the Housing Committee. This is of particular significance in the emphasis now being placed on the individual and collective improvement of old properties in the town to which end the survey the inspectors undertook in 1967 of the housing stock of the town has been invaluable and enabled the areas of the town most suitable for improvement to be determined. In one case, St. Mary's Road, we have undertaken a detailed survey for submission under the 1969 Act as an Improvement Area. Within this area, 60% of which is owner occupied, a house has been purchased and will be improved to show the public the proper use of the Improvement Grant scheme and if public support is forthcoming, the area and environment will be improved by the Council. Plans will be drawn up for individual houses and for the area and will be available to the public to try to ensure a large degree of public participation.

It is expected that when the full impact of the 1969 Housing Act is appreciated by the public there will be a great increase in applications for Improvement Grants and the public health inspectors have been engaged in actively promoting the scheme during the last months of 1969.

In spite of the emphasis that is being placed on housing improvement and which will be greatly increased in 1970, the rest of the work of the public health section has continued throughout the year but apart from an increase in visits of inspection in almost all sections because of the increase in the size of the town and the population, and the activity of the department, there is little new to report.

In summarising the work of the department during the year it is salutary to look back at previous years to see how and where we have been able to achieve our previous goals.

In the field of child and school health we can be well satisfied that the young population of the borough is looked after with skill and care and that those who are medically, socially or emotionally handicapped are given special help by staff who have given much time to enlarge their knowledge by attending Courses for special training in developmental paediatrics and by keeping abreast of current thought. This increase in knowledge has been reflected in the great increase in referrals from all sections of the health, welfare and children's services; from general practitioners, hospitals and from the Children's Department asking for advice on problems that they are meeting in their closely associated spheres. We are fortunate in having close liaison with the paediatric department of the hospital and this has led to an improved service for children discharged from hospital to difficult home conditions, and particularly for securing help for handicapped children and meeting their needs.

This congratulatory theme cannot be continued into the fields of mental health and the welfare of the adult handicapped where it must be emphasised yet again that quite inadequate staff cope with the immediate problems referred to them but the dual role of welfare officer to both, good though it may be in terms of staff personnel, cannot give the best service to the patients. Urgent matters are dealt with on an ad hoc basis and there is incomplete follow up and continuation of care, especially for the mentally ill.

Psychiatric care in the community demands a specialised team to provide the continuity of care from hospital to home and this we cannot achieve without more interest from the psychiatric hospitals in patients once they are discharged and more co-operation in building a team that bridges the gap between hospital and the community.

We have been more fortunate in the sympathetic help that has been given to the adult handicapped in their own homes and this is particularly true of the cases of kidney disease who are on home dialysis.

In the last few years Gillingham has shown its interest in its older citizens by the formation of an Old People's Welfare Committee and the appointment of an Old People's Liaison officer and these together have shown the need for more skilled medical advice than we could offer and I am pleased to report that the borough agreed to appoint a part time medical officer in department in 1970 to look into the needs of the elderly and to co-operate with general practitioners and the hospital geriatric department in assessing the problems of the older generation in the community.

So we look forward to being able to make some progress in 1970 towards improving the condition of our older homes and the lot of our older citizens, and to continuing the work for the young and vulnerable.

Nearly 100,000 may be too small a unit of government for many purposes including some of the functions of the health department but it does provide for close personal contact between all branches of the service and a more total knowledge of the problems of the people and the town.

The health department staff work as a team and we will be sorry to see the proposed disintegration of this expanding service but until then I must gratefully thank the staff and the Committee for the help and friendly encouragement that they give unstintingly.

HELEN E. MAIR

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH, SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, AND COUNTY
COUNCIL DELEGATED HEALTH SERVICES STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

Helen E. Mair, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

C.D. Rosenwald, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer in Department:

L.M. Corall, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department:

E.S. Linton, M.B., B.S., D.G.O., L.M., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., M.M.S.A.

L.M. Hogg, M.B.E., M.B., B.S. (transferred from K.C.C. 1.4.69)

Ophthalmologists: (S.H.S.)

K.N. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O. (part-time)

W.H. Hamilton, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part-time)

Dental Surgeons (S.H.S.)

E.D. Gimson, B.D.S.

K. Bharrucha, B.D.S. (part-time)

S.E. Brown, L.D.S. (part-time)

T. Salter, B.D.S. (part-time) (commenced 14.11.69)

Dental Surgery Assistants: (S.H.S.)

A.F. Wooton (retired 28.9.69)

A.E. Turner

S. Brighty (transferred from K.E.C. 1.10.69)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.E. Sewell, M.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I. (a, c, d, e)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

N. Smith, M.A.P.H.I. (a, c, d, e,)

Public Health Inspectors:

R. Nethercott (b)
J.A. Croydon, A.R.S.H. (a, c)
B.J. Naylor (a, c)
P.J. Brewer, M.A.P.H.I. (a, c, d)

- a. Public health inspectors certificate
- b. Public health inspectors diploma
- c. Meat and other foods certificate
- d. Smoke inspectors certificate
- e. Diploma in sanitary science

Student Public Health Inspector:

R.M. Manktelow
P.J. Payne (resigned 10.10.69)

Technical Assistants:

R. Taylor
B.C. Woodard

Area Superintendent Health Visitor:

M.M. Byrne, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Cert.

Health Visitors: (D.H.S./S.H.S.)

J. Manson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
D.G. Purt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
F.M. Tomlin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (part-time)
W. Clements, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Cert.
J.A. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (part-time)
E.C. Tomlinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (part-time)
J.H. Mason, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (resigned 26.9.69)
E.M. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
M.A. Crystal, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (part-time)
M.E. Cox, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Cert.
V. Porter, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (commenced 15.9.69)
R. Cowling, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (commenced 14.7.69)
M.T. Fitzpatrick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (commenced 15.9.69)
M. Wignall, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (part-time)
J.E. Barnes, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Midwives (D.H.S.)

M.A. Baldwin, S.R.N., S.C.M.
K. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 19.11.69)
V.C. Sullivan, S.R.N., S.C.M.
K. Lowry, S.C.M.
G.M. McGregor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M.M. Shorey, S.R.N., S.C.M.
S.I. Shorey, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
B.E. Foote, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M.E. White, S.C.M.
P.A. Hosie, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 19.9.69)
M. Clayton, S.R.N., S.C.M.
B. Peters, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 22.9.69)
B. Bassadona, S.R.N., S.C.M. (transferred from K.C.C. 1.10.69)

District Nurses (D.H.S.)

J.P. Davis, S.R.N.
O. Fenske, S.R.N.
A.J.A. Finnis, S.R.N.
E.J. Flynn, S.R.N.
F.M. McGargle, S.R.N.
E.M. Masson, S.R.N.
M.H. Rayner, S.R.N., S.C.M.
I. Read, S.R.N.
A.T. Stonehouse, S.R.N.
K.T. Stoves, S.R.N.
M. Turpin, S.R.N.
E.B. Willoughby, S.R.N.
B.D. Frapple, S.E.A.N.
K. Wales, S.R.N., S.C.M.
G.A. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.
S.R. Stenhouse, S.R.N. (commenced 1.10.69)

Principal Welfare Officer:

P.E. King

Welfare Officers:

J.M. Preston (Certificate of Social Work Course commenced 16.9.68)

J.S. Terry

R.A. Pearson (temporary)

Craft Instructor:

M.H. Lipscombe

Home Teacher for the Blind:

A.J. Smith

Welfare Officer for the Deaf:

A.B. Masson

Chiropodist:

M. Miller, S.E.N., S.R.Ch., L. Ch.

Home Help Organisers:

M. Sharp

M. Higgins

Old People's Liaison Officer:

F.S. Booker

Chief Administrative Assistant:

S. Pett, T.D.

Senior Administrative Assistant:

M.M. McKeen

Clerks:

R.C. Thomas (S.H.S.)
B. Taylor
A.D. Frost
P. Rome (D.H.S.)
A. Mills (D.H.S.) (transferred from K.C.C. 15.9.69)
C.J. Daws (D.H.S.)
E.A. Jones (D.H.S.) (part-time, commenced 28.1.69)
A. Wyatt (D.H.S.)
M.E. Drury (D.H.S.) (commenced 10.2.69)
M.M. Prince (D.H.S.) (resigned 26.5.69)
J. O'Connor (D.H.S.)
L.S. Palmer
J. Stourton (commenced 29.6.69)
N. Pett (clinic clerk - D.H.S.)
C. Nethercott (clinic clerk - D.H.S.) (resigned 31.12.69)
P. Buttenshaw (clinic clerk - D.H.S.) (commenced 28.12.69)

M.O.H. Secretary:

M.M. Holland (resigned 18.7.69)
V. Shepherd (commenced 11.8.69)

Shorthand Typist:

P.J. Deacon

N.B. - D.H.S. - Delegated Health Service
S.H.S. - School Health Service

GENERAL HEALTH STATISTICS

GILLINGHAM 1969

GENERAL HEALTH

STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1900

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres (land, inland water and foreshore)	11,123
Rateable value (April, 1969)	£2,996,068
The sum represented by a penny rate (1969/70)	£12,370

In 1969-70 the total rate was 11/7 and the water rate 1/4 in the £.

Extracts from vital statistics

Total population (Registrar-General)	90,840
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Live Births:

Number of live births	1,702
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population ..	18.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6

Stillbirths:

Number of stillbirths	24
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	14
Total live and stillbirths	1,726
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	35

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	29
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	25

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	0.6

Deaths (all causes)

Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population	9.6
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	Males			Females		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live births	880	825	55	822	772	50
Stillbirths	17	16	1	7	6	1
<u>Deaths of Infants</u>						
Under 1 year of age	18	15	3	17	17	-
Under 4 weeks of age	11	9	2	12	12	-
Under 1 week of age	9	8	1	10	10	-

Analysis of Infant Deaths during 1969

Cause of Death	Age at Death	
	Total	Total
	under 1 month	under 1 year
Congenital malformations	6	9
Pneumonia	1	6
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	11	11
Other respirator diseases	-	2
Other causes	5	7
Total	23	35

Deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 35 which represents an infant mortality rate of 21 per 1,000 live births.

The rate for England and Wales was 18 per 1,000 relative live births.

Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births for Gillingham from 1965-69:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>1,000</u>	<u>England and Wales</u> <u>Rate per 1,000</u>
1965	28	18	19
1966	22	14	19
1967	21	13	18
1968	29	18	18
1969	35	21	18

Maternal Mortality:

There was 1 death associated with pregnancy.

Causes of deaths for the year 1969 as provided by the
Registrar-General

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ..	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1
Measles	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc. ..	3	2	5
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	15	14	29
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	29	10	39
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13	13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	6	-	6
Leukaemia	4	3	7
Other malignant neoplasms	24	14	38
Diabetes mellitus	4	9	13
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	1	2
Anaemias	2	-	2
Mental Disorders	-	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc. ..	6	1	7
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	4	6
Hypertensive disease	7	15	22
Ischaemic heart disease	134	95	229
Other forms of heart disease	31	48	79
Cerebrovascular disease	52	67	119
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	12	22	34
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	29	29	58
Bronchitis and emphysema	24	8	32
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	6	3	9
Peptic ulcer	2	-	2
Appendicitis	-	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	5	7

(contd....)

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system ..	-	4	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ..	3	2	5
Other complications of pregnancy, etc. ..		1	1
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue ..	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	5	5	10
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ..	6	5	11
Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	1	3	4
Symptoms and ill defined conditions ..	3	4	7
Motor vehicle accidents	12	2	14
All other accidents	7	5	12
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	4	4	8
All other external causes	1	-	1
Total all causes	458	415	873

Deaths in Public Institutions:

362 or 41.5% of the total, took place in institutions.

Natural Increase of Population:

<u>Year</u>						<u>Natural Increase of Population</u>
1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	509
1961 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	446
1962 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	528
1963 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	549
1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	651
1965 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	661
1966 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	757
1967 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	751
1968 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	697
1969 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	829

Cancer

				<u>Cancer</u> <u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Percentage of</u> <u>Total Deaths</u>
1960	..	..	..	2.0	20.7
1961	..	..	..	2.2	19.3
1962	..	..	..	2.2	19.6
1963	..	..	..	1.9	16.7
1964	..	..	..	2.1	20.0
1965	..	..	..	2.0	18.6
1966	..	..	..	2.2	22.5
1967	..	..	..	2.1	21.3
1968	..	..	..	1.9	18.6
1969	..	..	..	1.7	17.5

Violence

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents numbered 14, from suicides 8 and from "all other accidents" 12.

ANALYSIS OF BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1960 to 1969

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of stillbirths	28	28	26	35	19	17	25	21	23	24
Number of neo-natal deaths	13	23	17	16	16	18	14	13	20	23
Total number of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths	41	51	43	51	35	35	39	34	43	47
Number of deaths of infants 1 to 12 months of age	6	5	10	15	10	10	8	8	9	12
Number of live births	1268	1264	1363	1425	1476	1537	1580	1563	1630	1702
Number of stillbirths	28	28	26	35	19	17	25	21	23	24
Total live and stillbirths	1296	1292	1389	1460	1495	1554	1605	1584	1653	1726

MORTALITY RATES CALCULATED PER 1,000 BIRTHS

Stillbirths	22	22	19	24	13	11	15	13	14	14
Neo-natal deaths	10	18	12	11	11	12	9	8	12	14
Perinatal deaths	23	37	30	33	21	22	24	19	10	11
Deaths of infants 1 to 12 months of age	4	4	7	10	7	6	5	5	5	7
Stillbirths and all deaths up to 1 year	36	39	39	45	30	29	29	27	31	35
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	15	22	20	22	18	18	14	13	18	21

Prevalence of, and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Table showing:- (a) The distribution in age groups of infectious disease cases notified during 1969.
 (b) The number removed to hospital.

Notifiable Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (Diagnosis Corrected)							Removed to Hospital
	Years							
	All Ages	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Age Unknown	
Food Poisoning	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	41	-	21	15	-	-	5	-

Table showing:-

- (a) The distribution in age groups of infectious disease cases notified during 1969.
 (b) The number removed to hospital.

Notifiable Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (Diagnosis Corrected)									Removed to Hospital
	Years									
	All Ages	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Age Unknown	
Scarlet fever ..	25	-	4	3	7	7	4	-	-	-
Whooping cough ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Measles ..	77	5	24	23	20	3	1	1	-	-
Acute meningitis ..	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars of patients from the Gillingham area dealt with at the Chest Clinic during 1969.

(These figures were kindly supplied by Dr. F. Temple-Clive, Consultant Chest Physician).

	Adults		Children		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis:						
Pulmonary	11	8	-	1	11	9
Non-pulmonary	1	5	-	1	1	6
Total	12	13	-	2	12	15

Total attendances numbered 1,225

Number of patients sent to sanatorium or hospital - 6

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number on Register at 1st January, 1969	398	77	475
Number on Register at 31st December, 1969.	385	77	462

Notifications:

Table compiled from local records, giving details with regard to sex, age, etc. of notified new cases during 1969.

Age Periods	New Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	1	-	-
15-24 years	-	1	-	1
25-44 years	4	1	2	2
45-64 years	1	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	2
Total	7	3	2	5

Tuberculosis Death Rate

The following table is inserted for the purposes of comparison:

Year	Death Rates per 1,000 of Population		
	All Forms	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1960	0.02	0.02	0.00
1961	0.11	0.11	0.00
1962	0.05	0.04	0.01
1963	0.08	0.05	0.03
1964	0.01	0.00	0.01
1965	0.11	0.11	0.00
1966	0.05	0.05	0.00
1967	0.01	0.01	0.00
1968	0.04	0.04	0.00
1969	0.01	0.01	0.00

Venereal Diseases

I am indebted to Dr. C.D. Routh, Director of the Medway and Gravesend Hospital Management Committee's Special Clinic in Rochester for the following figures:

New Patients - Gillingham

Syphilis	..	..	..	..	3
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	27
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	<u>114</u>
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>144</u>

Total number of attendances of Gillingham
patients 646

Nursing Homes - Public Health Act, 1936.

There were two nursing homes on the register at the end of the year, which provided 37 beds for aged persons.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

During the year there were no persons removed to hospital under this section of the Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL

HEALTH

SERVICES

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

During 1969 there was a considerable increase in the number of visits made for general housing purposes, of inspections made to food premises under the food hygiene provisions and visits made in connection with atmospheric pollution. The number of complaints investigated showed an increase of nearly fifty per cent over the previous year.

Fewer visits were required under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 and for rodent control purposes.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Purpose and Number of Visits made during the year

Housing

General Housing Purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,426
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	70

Food Control

Food Hygiene Requirements	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,047
Food Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Food Complaints	91
Milk	83
Ice Cream	95

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke Control	1,633
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Water	100
Offices, Shops etc.	1,098
Factories	225
Outworkers	28
Rodent and Pest Control	1,070
Drainage etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,733

Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	791
Public Health Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,228
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Pet Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Riding Establishments, Piggeries etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Number of Complaints Investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,045
Farms and Small Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

Notices served during the year

Informal:

Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Factories, Offices, Shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Miscellaneous Nuisances, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Formal:

Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Gillingham Corporation Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

HOUSING ACT 1969

The statute received the Royal Assent on 25th July, 1969, and was designed to prevent the decay of older houses until they were suitable only for clearance.

Part I of the Housing Act, 1969 made provision for larger improvement grants, gave local authorities much more discretion and allowed for grants to be paid towards repairs needed to make the improvement fully effective in addition to the actual improvement and replacements incidental to the improvement.

Part II of the Act gives local authorities power to declare General Improvement Areas in predominantly residential areas and Part III provides for the conversion of controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies following the issue of qualification certificates to houses in good repair and provided with the standard amenities.

Houses in multiple occupation, payments in respect of unfit houses and other provisions are covered by Parts IV, V and VI and Section 72 provides for the first time in any Housing Act for notices to be served requiring the repair of houses that do not come within the definition of 'unfit for human habitation'.

In Gillingham the functions in relation to improvement grants were transferred to the Health Committee at the end of the year shortly after the other provision of the 1969 Housing Act had been included in the terms of reference of the Health Committee. A much more comprehensive approach to existing private housing should be possible now that all aspects are dealt with by one department and one Committee.

Slum Clearance

A public inquiry was held on the Dalton Street Compulsory Purchase Order 1968 on 7th January, 1969 this was confirmed without modification on 15th April ten houses, five of which were unfit, were involved.

The Pudding Road Clearance Order 1969 relating to five houses was confirmed on 22nd April, 1969.

The clearance of houses in the Arden Street Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Order commenced in December.

During the year representations were made in respect of nine individual unfit houses or parts of houses. One demolition order and eight closing orders were made and eleven closing orders were determined after the houses had been made fit for human habitation.

Improvement of Houses

A survey of about 160 older houses in the St. Mary's Road area was carried out during May and June, this revealed that the houses built 1902/3 would be most suitable for consideration as a possible improvement area.

I reported to Redevelopment Sub-Committee on 4th September 1969 and the Committee recommended the purchase of a house suitable for demonstrating improvement grants and the completion of the purchase of 51 St. Mary's Road took place on 14th November 1969.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

64 inspections were made during the year and any improvements necessary were normally obtained by informal action. There were no cases where the conditions were such as to require the service of a management order, a direction order or a control order. The direction order served the previous year was revoked when the house ceased to be in multiple occupation.

Overcrowding

8 complaints were received all were fully investigated and in 4 cases overcrowding was confirmed and the necessary steps were taken to abate the overcrowding.

Repairs and General Housing Matters

Houses needing repairs were mainly discovered as a result of the investigation of complaints but in many cases the need for repairs was found during survey of the area or during a visit for some other purpose.

A summary of the housing work carried out during the year is given below .

Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year

Number of houses inspected for housing defects	275
Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,583
Number found to be unfit for habitation	10
Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	222

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

Number of houses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action	58
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Action Under Statutory Powers

(a) under the Public Health Acts

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served ..	154
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
By owners	25
By local authority	45

(b) under the Housing Acts

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices	6
Number of demolition orders made	1
Number of closing orders made	8
Houses demolished as a result of formal action	2
Closing orders determined	12

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the borough.

CONTROL OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene

There are 586 premises in the borough from which food is sold and these are classified in the following main categories:

Type of Business	Total	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. complying with Reg. 19
Public Houses and Off Licences	102	102	102	102
Cafes, Restaurants	30	30	30	30
Fishmongers	28	28	28	28
Baker/Bakehouses	21	21	21	21
Butchers	46	46	46	46
Grocers	166	166	166	166
Fruiterers etc.	43	43	43	43
Canteens	40	40	40	40
Confectioners and Tobacconists	91	91	91	91
Chemists	19	19	19	19

Compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 was achieved during the year by continuing the policy of co-operation with the traders. Visits and advice were effective in raising the standard of food hygiene in many premises. Routine inspections revealed the need for improvements at some premises both in the handling of food and in the structural condition and in every case these matters were rectified by informal action.

The following visits were made to food premises by the public health inspectors during the year:

Public Houses and Off Licences	..	..	..	..	78
Cafes, restaurants	..	..	..	..	185
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	52
Bakers/bakehouses	..	..	..	..	53
Butchers	..	..	..	..	109
Grocers	..	..	..	..	325
Fruiterers/greengrocers	..	..	..	..	67
Canteens	..	..	..	..	19
Confectioners and Tobacconists	..	..	..	..	147
Chemists	..	..	..	..	12

There are 95 premises in the borough registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16 for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. All these premises have received regular inspections.

Visits were also made to various fairs, fetes and sports meetings to ensure that the catering arrangements were satisfactory from the hygiene point of view.

Food and Drugs - Sampling etc.

218 samples of various foods and 8 samples of medicines and drugs were taken and submitted to the public analyst for examination.

The main classification of the samples with results is given as follows:

	Total	Unsatisfactory		Total	Unsatisfactory
Dairy Products	23	2	Drugs	8	3
Fruit & Fruit Products	28	2	Meat Products	53	2
Cereals & Cereal Products	2	-	Vegetable Products	25	-
Sugar Products	23	1	Soft Drinks	6	-
Fermentation Products	7	1	Fats and Oils	2	-
Coffee, Cocoa, Tea	3	-	Fish Products	15	-
Spices	12	-	Food Flavouring & Colouring	9	-

The following samples were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. A bottle of bronchial mixture was found to contain less than the amount of chloroform declared on the label, this was taken up with the producers and existing stocks were destroyed.
2. A bottle of cough mixture was found to contain more than the amount of chloroform declared on the label. The producers were advised and the compounding procedure reviewed.
3. A can of shandy contained an excess of 1.0 per cent proof spirit over the amount declared. This case was taken up with the producer, research revealed excess alcohol due to fermentation after canning, changes were made to the processing which rectified this.

4. A sample of jelly was found to contain 100 p.p.m. of benzoic acid which is not permitted in jellies. The producers had gone out of business and the retailer disposed of the remaining stock.
5. A sample of sweets - hundreds and thousands, was found to contain a non-permitted colouring blue VRS, enquiries revealed the sample to be the last of old stock.
6. A can of instant non-fat milk was found to contain 5.1% moisture slightly exceeding the acceptable 5.0%. This was taken up with the producer and a subsequent sample was found to be satisfactory.
7. The ingredients in a sample of Jamaica Hot Pepper Sauce were not listed in the order of amounts present as required by the Labelling of Food Order. This case was taken up with the importers/suppliers.
8. The ingredients in a sample of Vindaloo Paste were not listed as prescribed by the Labelling of Food Order. This matter was taken up with the packers/importers.

A can of food described as Ready Meal - Beef Curry with Rice revealed an anomaly in the Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967 as amended although the sample had to be considered as satisfactory.

The meat content of the whole sample was 11% whereas the Canned Meat Products Regulations 1967 regulation 6(5) requires a product described as Beef Curry with Rice to contain not less than 15% meat, the manufacturers were obviously relying on coming within regulation 6(8c) which refers to canned meat products described on the label as "Ready Meals".

I took up the case with the manufacturers who ceased to manufacture the product, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the factory was situated and with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who have taken a special note of the point.

I see no reason why the words ready meal on a product should license the manufacturers to sell a product below the normal standard for that product.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the borough.

Ice Cream

There were 7 manufacturers and 215 vendors of ice cream on the register at the end of the year and 95 visits were made specifically in connection with the manufacture, storage and sale of this product. This is in addition to general inspections of food premises made under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

74 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, the results were as follows:

Grade 1	=	72	Grade 3	=	1
Grade 2	=	1	Grade 4	=	Nil

Food Poisoning and Associated Infections

Four notifications were received during the year and investigated, in each case salmonella infection was confirmed, these sporadic cases were not found to be food borne.

Food Complaints

There was a slight increase in the number of food complaints received during the year, 50 compared with 44 in 1968. In 3 cases the food was found to be satisfactory and in another case undue delay between purchase and complaint prevented further investigation.

The remaining 46 cases were all fully investigated and the 5 detailed below were of a sufficiently serious nature to warrant consideration by the Health Committee.

1. Mouldy bread, bakers fined £20 and ordered to pay £5. 5s. costs.
2. Mouldy Cornish pasties, manufacturers fined £25 and ordered to pay £5. 5s. costs.
3. Mould on steak and kidney pies, retailer fined £15 and ordered to pay £5. 5s. costs.
4. First-aid dressing in tin of ham and chicken roll, manufacturers given a conditional discharge after pleading guilty and ordered to pay £10. 10s. costs.

5. Dirty milk bottle, warning letter sent to bottlers under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Investigation of the other 41 cases revealed that the complaints were fully justified and the facts in each case were given to the retailer or manufacturer.

Milk

All the milk distributed in Gillingham is produced and bottled outside the borough. There are three depots and 162 other distributors such as retail shops.

At the end of the year 349 licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963/1965 were in operation.

Pasteurised milk	158
Sterilised milk	152
Ultra heat treated milk	38
Untreated milk	1

48 samples of milk were taken and examined by the inspectors on the Gerber apparatus, in every case the fat content was satisfactory but in 18 of the samples the solids not fat figure was slightly below the presumptive standard.

The following table is a summary of the results:

	Fat	Solids not Fat	Total Solids
Highest	4.1%	9.2%	13.0%
Lowest	3.4%	8.2%	11.9%
Average	3.7%	8.5%	12.2%

61 samples of pasteurised milk, 60 from supplies to the public and 1 from supplies to schools were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, all passed the methylene blue test, 1 failed the phosphatase test.

1 sample of cream was taken for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

At the end of the year there was only one licence for the sale of untreated milk in operation. No untreated milk was sold in the borough during the year and no samples of this type of milk were taken.

Poultry Processing

There are no poultry processing establishments in the generally accepted sense in the borough but birds are killed on two farms at Christmas, the total kill is about 1,400 head and a general oversight over the operation is maintained.

Unsound Food

During the year 1 ton 15 cwts. of various foods were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council has already agreed in principle to include the whole of the borough in smoke control areas and the provisional date for completing the programme was 1970. The programme has been held up at various times for a number of reasons, such as the shortage of suitable fuels and the need to dovetail with an adjoining authority. The public inquiries on areas 4 and 5 and financial restrictions delayed proceedings considerably and more recently have halted progress yet again.

The first order came into operation on 1st November, 1962 and the period between areas coming into operation has been areas 1 and 2 12 months, areas 2 and 3 24 months, areas 3 and 4 20 months, areas 4 and 5 36 months. The provisional programme envisaged a gap of about 12 months between areas and it is necessary for the present rate of progress to be increased to enable the programme to be completed within the next few years. The survey for Smoke Control Area 6 will commence as soon as the necessary financial provision for its implementation has been made, the present shortage of smokeless fuels both national and local is expected to be overcome by 1971 and area 5 has shown that at present about 80% of conversions on the area are to gas.

The progress made to date is shown below:

<u>Area No.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
1.	812	5638	1st November, 1962.
2.	1946	1362	1st November, 1963.
3.	1002	1614	1st November, 1965.
4.	292	1475	1st July, 1967.
5.	4261	1996	1st July, 1970.

1633 visits were made to premises during the year mostly in connection with the adaptation or replacement of appliances on area No. 5, the other visits were for routine observations in areas covered by previous Smoke Control Orders and inspection of industrial installations following complaints.

Four new furnace and boiler installations were given approval during the year under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

SHOPS, OFFICES, FACTORIES.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The 554 premises on the register at the end of 1969 all received at least one inspection during the year, many of them were visited several times and the total number of 1098 visits gave an average of about two visits to each registered premises during the year. Inspections are made for the registration of new premises, registration following changes in occupation, routine re-inspections and accident investigation. The whole of every premises is inspected by a technical assistant when it is registered and on general inspection. The work is confined mainly to small shops and offices as there are no large premises in the borough.

Co-operation from occupiers and owners was again in the main excellent and in no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings. No exemption was issued.

Contraventions fell slightly to 231, as in the previous year lack of adequate first-aid requirements and absence of the prescribed notices formed the greater part of these, by the end of the year there were 27 contraventions outstanding.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. registered during the year	Total No. registered at end of year	No. receiving general inspection
Offices	17	134	19
Retail Shops	32	379	32
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	10	1
Catering Establishments	5	30	5
Fuel Storage Premises	-	1	-
Totals	55	554	57

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	1106
Retail Shops	1942
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	96
Catering Establishments	346
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	42
Total	3532
Total Males	1237
Total Females	2295

Accidents in Offices, Shops etc.

7 accidents were reported during 1969. The figures for the previous 4 years being 1968 - 10; 1967 - 10; 1966 - 21; 1965 - 25. 5 of the cases warranted detailed investigation in one of these a butcher received a cut finger from a band saw, the equipment was resited and operating instructions posted up. In the other cases the cause of the accident was considered to be carelessness on the part of the employer.

Summary of Accident Statistics for 1969

Type of Premises	No. of accidents		No. investi- gated	No. due to contra- vention	No. fatal
	Males	Females			
Retail Shops	3	3	3	1	-
Storerooms	-	-	-	-	-
Garages	-	-	-	-	-
Catering Establishments	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	3	3	1	-

Summary of contraventions found

Contraventions	Offices	Shops (Retail)	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Stores etc.	Totals
Thermometers	8	6	1	1	•	16
First-aid Requirements	27	71	1	4	-	103
Hot or Warm Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washbasin and Sinks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	1	1
Repairs or Markings of S. C.	1	4	-	-	-	5
Heating	-	4	-	-	-	4
Lighting	1	-	-	-	1	2
Ventilation	-	4	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	1	1
Guards on Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSRG Notices	24	43	6	4	-	77
Handrails	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cleanliness/Redecorations	3	8	1	2	1	15
Drinking Water Supply	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total Contraventions	64	143	9	11	4	231

Summary of contraventions outstanding at end of year

Contraventions	Offices	Shops (Retail)	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Stores etc.	Totals
Thermometers	2	1	-	-	-	3
First-aid Requirements	2	7	-	1	-	10
Hot or Warm Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washbasin and Sinks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairs or Markings of S.C.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Heating	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards on Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSRG Notices	1	4	2	2	-	9
Handrails	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleanliness/Redecorations	1	2	-	-	-	3
Drinking Water Supply	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total Contraventions	6	16	2	3	-	27

Factories

The enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Acts has presented no difficulties during the year. 223 inspections were made and the 2 defects found were remedied by informal action.

The tables prescribed by circular 1/70 are given below:

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961
Part I of the Act

- 1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by public health inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	29	56	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	110	162	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	5	-	-
Total	144	223	2	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspect.	By H.M. Inspect.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences(S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	1	-

Outworkers

67 outworkers were on the August list as required by Section 133 of the Factories Act and all were engaged in the making of wearing apparel. 28 inspections were made and no premises were found to be in a dirty or unwholesome condition.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Rodents

The number of rat complaints received during 1969 was very near to the total for 1968 but the mouse complaints rose about 33% to 188. An unusual feature was that in nearly 40% of these cases no evidence of any infestation of rats or mice was found, for several years this figure has been about 10%. Building contractors carried out regular treatment on 5 large building sites under supervision of staff from the health department and this arrangement has proved most satisfactory.

A full fluoracetamide treatment was carried out on 450 manholes in 10 mapped areas. Reports from pumping station screens, despite very dry weather showed a marked increase in dead rats. Subsequent test baiting gave negative results proving the treatment to be fully effective. 168 lbs. of acute poison were used and a total of 1,505 manhole lifts were made.

896 special surveys were carried out in rural and farm areas. 2 major infestations of rats were dealt with and cleared as were 2 large infestations of mice. A total of 2,688 visits were made for rodent control purposes during the year including those made by the rodent operator for the purpose of treatment.

The Council's refuse tip was visited regularly during the year treated as necessary and presented no problem, 19 sewers and drains were found to be defective as a result of the investigation of rat complaints and were all repaired.

A summary of rodent control undertaken during the year is given hereunder:

Complaints and Surface Infestations

	Business		Private		Agricultural		L.A.	
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice
Complaints Received	22	21	192	140	6	2	5	25
Premises Surveyed	37	40	312	227	12	4	8	27
Premises Treated	27	31	276	198	12	4	8	27
Visits Made	134	155	1294	876	76	28	86	157
Major Infestations	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-

Sewer Treatment

Total number of manholes	1,898
Number of manholes treated	450
Fluoracetamide bait used	168 lbs

Other Pest Control

The department gave advice and assistance on various other pests as follows:

Ants	28	Cockroaches	3
Fleas and bugs	43	Other pests	50
Pigeons	4		

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

Swimming Pools

9 swimming pools and a children's paddling pool were in regular use during the season and frequent bacteriological samples were taken. Occasionally a slightly unsatisfactory result was obtained from a swimming pool due to a low residual chlorine content and adjustments quickly gave the necessary improvement.

Samples taken from the Strand Paddling Pool revealed that the bacteriological condition of the water was frequently in a most unsatisfactory condition and that the intermittent dosing was ineffective. I reported jointly with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor to Parks Committee on these unsatisfactory results and it was recommended that chlorination plant be installed and repairs made to the pool structure during the winter. This should produce water of a satisfactory bacteriological and chemical standard.

The following is a summary of the results obtained from samples taken:

Source	No. of Samples	No. of samples showing		
		Coliform Bacilli	E. Coli	High Plate Count
Strand Bath	26	2	2	1
Strand Paddling Pool	12	5	5	8
Fairview School	4	-	-	-
Grammar School	4	2	2	2
Wakeley Road School	6	-	-	-
Upbury Manor School	8	-	-	1
Westbrook School	4	-	-	-
Orchard Street School	4	2	2	2
Steelfields	4	-	-	-
Medway Hospital	4	-	-	-
Total	76	11	11	14

Drainage

A summary of the work carried out in this field during the year is given below:

Inspections - public sewers	..	..	..	383
Inspections - drains	..	..	..	528
Reinspections	..	..	..	676
Smoke tests	..	..	..	38
Water tests	..	..	..	95
Drains repaired, altered or reconstructed	..	..	..	6
Sewers repaired, altered or reconstructed	..	..	..	8
Cesspools emptied	..	..	..	249
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	..	..	..	-
Choked drains and sewers cleansed	..	..	..	1,267

Infectious Disease

41 cases of infective jaundice were notified during the year. This became a notifiable disease as from 15th June, 1968 and the increase can be attributed to improvement in notification rather than an increase in the number of cases occurring in the borough. All notified cases were investigated in detail.

791 visits were made for the purposes of investigating notified cases of infectious disease and investigating suspected cases of gastro-enteric infections including many to residents who had possibly been in contact with cases whilst on holiday in North Africa or on a cruise.

Keeping of Animals etc.

There are 9 piggeries and other premises in the borough, the occupiers of which are licensed to operate plant under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. 86 visits were made to these premises which were satisfactory.

There was 1 licence under the Riding Establishments Acts, 1964 in force at the end of the year, the premises was inspected by both the veterinary surgeon and the district public health inspector.

At the end of the year there were 6 pet shops licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. These received regular visits and were all satisfactory.

1 premises was licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 at the end of the year and was inspected by both the veterinary surgeon and the district public health inspector.

Diseases of Animals

Responsibility for the routine administration of Diseases of Animals reverted to the Council on 1st April, 1969. I am pleased to report there were no suspected or confirmed outbreaks of notifiable diseases.

Routine duties include visiting ships that arrive with dogs, cats or other animals aboard, all are visited to ensure that the animals do not land and visiting farms and smallholdings in the borough to which swine and poultry have been consigned under movement licences. 14 licences for the movement of swine and 1 for the movement of poultry were issued by other authorities and in each case the premises in the borough to which the animals were to be moved was visited.

Following a case of rabies in a dog at Camberley the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food served a restriction notice on a Gillingham resident, the owner of a 6 year old Alsation cross dog that had recently left quarantine kennels following importation. Following a further case of rabies a notice was served on the owner for the dog to be detained and isolated at a kennels in Surrey. During the period the dog was in the borough and subject to the order both the Ministry Veterinary Officer and the public health inspector visited the house.

55 visits were made under the Diseases of Animals Acts during the year.

Caravans

Gypsies occasionally pull their caravans on to sites on the outskirts of the borough. They are liable to cause both a public health nuisance and annoyance to local residents. 23 visits were made during the year and the inspectors were usually successful in persuading the gypsies to move fairly quickly.

Noise Abatement

The Public Health Act, 1936 as amended by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 makes the nuisance from noise or vibration a statutory nuisance.

Complaints were received concerning noise or vibration from industrial premises and construction sites in close proximity to dwelling houses. The investigation of noise complaints is always difficult but the necessary improvements were effected by co-operation with the occupiers of the factories. 240 visits were made for this purpose during the year.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There were on the register at the end of the year 6 dealers occupying 5 sites. 3 visits were made to these premises.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewerage

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the borough are reasonably adequate. Schemes will be undertaken to deal with the need for new development as it arises. There is some deficiency in storm water drainage in the older parts of the town, schemes for the rectification of which are in preparation.

Sewage Disposal

The following information has been provided by the General Manager of the Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham Joint Sewerage Board:

"The major extensions of the Board's works at Motney Hill, Rainham, Kent are now complete and fully operational. Sheet steel piling protection of the outfall to the Medway estuary has just been completed at a cost of £56,500.

Further extensions and modifications are authorised and anticipated to commence in 1970. They involve a variety of work including new sludge and stormwater pumping stations, new workmens' mess block, garages, workshops, modifications to heated and cold digestion tanks, sludge lagoons, stormwater tanks and washdown system. New plant and equipment will be installed in these units, embracing tank scrapers, macerators, pumps, workshop machinery, etc.

It is anticipated that the Board's plans to proceed with a heat treatment and sludge pressing plant will receive Ministry approval by the late summer, and that preliminaries will have been completed before the end of 1970."

WATER

The public water supply of the area is provided by the Medway Water Board and is satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The following information has been provided by the chemist and bacteriologist of the Medway Water Board.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Source of Samples	No. of Samples	No. of Samples Showing	
		Coli Aerogenes	E. Coli
Gore P.S. - untreated water	48	None	None
Gore P.S. - treated water	48	None	None
Luton P.S. - untreated water	61	16	6
Luton P.S. - treated water	61	None	None
Matts Hill P.S. - untreated water	103	61	51
Matts Hill P.S. - treated water	103	None	None
Rainham P.S. - untreated water	51	None	None
Rainham P.S. - treated water	51	None	None
Snodhurst P.S. - untreated water	53	1	None
Snodhurst P.S. - treated water	53	None	None
Belmont Scheme - treated water	52	None	None

CHEMICAL ANALYSES
(Results in mg/l where appropriate)

	Gore Treated	Luton Treated	Matts Hill Treated	Rainham Treated	Snodhurst Treated	Belmont Treated
Appearance	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear
Turbidity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.2	7.2
Electric Conductivity	680	610	505	415	535	520
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	280	260	260	205	265	265
Temp. Hardness	256	242	238	33	248	244
Perm. Hardness	100	58	36	12	36	36
Total Hardness	356	300	274	45	284	280
Chloride as Cl	32	30	19	27	23	21
Ammoniacal N	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.31	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate N	7.2	7.5	3.3	Nil	3.5	3.5
Nitrite N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
KMnO ₄ oxygen	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.08
Residual chlorine	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05
Iron (as Fe)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluoride (as F)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.2	Nil	Nil
No. of samples examined in 1969	5	3	6	4	6	5

All the Board's sources of supply have been examined specifically for plumbo-solvent action and in no instance was a tendency to be plumbo-solvent found.

With the exception of Rainham and Snodhurst where marginal chlorination is carried out the remaining sources are superchlorinated and dechlorinated after a period of contact before distribution.

Any pollution detected at the Board's sources is investigated and the cause eliminated. The entire population of the borough is on a direct mains supply.

The fluoride content of all sources is nil except at Rainham since this source is very small in terms of yield and is in fact mixed with water from Gore before distribution, the fluoride content of the water in the borough is negligible and may be considered absent.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Again this year there has been no change in the County Council's policy with regard to fluoridation of water supplies and the borough's recommendation of 1963 that they supported the principle of fluoridation stands.

It is hoped that a decision will be reached by the County Council to enable this recommendation to be put into effect and the Health Committee will be kept informed if there is any change in County Council policy.

During the year this matter was fully discussed by Health Committee and again referred to the County Council for their support.

DELEGATED HEALTH SERVICES

Maternity Services

Child Health Service

Health Visiting

District Nursing

Immunisation and Vaccination

Home Help Service

Mental Health

Welfare Services

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

DELEGATED HEALTH SERVICES

Under the Local Government Act of 1958, the borough is responsible under a scheme of delegation, for the administration of County Council health and welfare functions as indicated below.

The County Council continues to be responsible for the remaining services and also for policy and finance in respect of the delegated services.

National Health Service Act, 1946.

Section 22	..	..	..	Care of Mothers and Young Children
23	..	..	..	Midwifery
24	..	..	..	Health Visiting
25	..	..	..	Home Nursing
26	..	..	..	Vaccination and Immunisation
28	..	..	..	Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
29	..	..	..	Home Help

Mental Health Act, 1959.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 29	..	..	..	Welfare arrangements for blind, deaf, dumb and crippled persons, etc.
30	..	..	..	Voluntary organisations for disabled persons' welfare.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Midwifery Services

Once again there was an increase in the number of deliveries in hospital during the year but the number of domiciliary deliveries by the local health authority midwives increased by 24.

There were 12 midwives employed by the authority and they attended 551 deliveries during the year.

During this period the midwifery staff made 227 visits to patients who had been confined in hospital and discharged home before the 10th day after delivery.

The attachment of midwives in the borough to groups of medical practitioners continued very successfully.

Midwives attend the ante natal clinics of their group doctors in many instances where this is practicable and undertake relaxation classes at clinics for their patients.

The converted County Council property at 136 Gillingham Road was taken into use as a hostel for pupil midwives on the 1st December. The accommodation is very good and the students seem happy and comfortable in their new circumstances.

We now have four midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board as teaching midwives and each are allocated a pupil midwife every three months for experience in ante and post natal care plus the conduct of ten confinements in the home.

Car radios were supplied to two of the midwives in the town and it is proposed to extend this arrangement to other midwives in due course.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

There continues to be a large demand for relaxation and mothercraft classes for expectant mothers. At four centres, Balmoral Gardens, Holding Street Twydall and Wigmore, relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at regular

intervals by the department's midwives. These classes establish contact between the midwife and mother before the birth of her child and enable the midwives to teach mothercraft and to introduce material in the health education field; visual aids such as films are used in this work.

Relaxation classes are held by appointment at clinics as follows:-

The Clinic, Balmoral Gardens, Gillingham.	Monday and Wednesday a.m.
---	------------------------------

The Clinic, Holding Street, Rainham.	Friday a.m.
--	-------------

The Clinic, Twydall Green, Gillingham.	Thursday a.m.
--	---------------

St. Matthews Community Hall Wigmore.	Monday p.m.
---	-------------

There were 2,859 attendances by antenatal patients at relaxation classes during the year.

Care of Illegitimate Children

In accordance with the County Council scheme financial responsibility was accepted in respect of the maintenance of 11 unmarried mothers in mother and baby homes.

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

The Child Health Clinics in Gillingham continue to be extremely popular and against the County and national trends the attendance figures rise significantly each year. This is likely to be because we provide a different service from that of the family doctors' infant welfare clinics in which the doctors see their own children at special sessions with the health visitors in attendance to do the routine immunisations and vaccinations.

At the Child Health Clinics the medical officers in department, most of whom have now had special training at the Course of Developmental Paediatrics, can devote more time to consultation with mothers on problems of child development and social adjustment and as more is learnt of these problems more help can be given to these aspects and less to the routine advice on management of feeding problems and general health care.

Child Health Clinics

The child health clinics in the borough are as follows:

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Sessions Held</u>	<u>Times</u> <u>Sessions Held</u>
The Clinic, Balmoral Gardens, Gillingham.	Weekly	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday p.m.
The Clinic, Holding Street, Rainham.	Weekly	Tuesday and Thursday p.m.
The Clinic, Twydall Green, Gillingham.	Weekly	Monday and Wednesday p.m.
Parkwood Baptist Church Hall	Weekly	Tuesday and Thursday p.m.
Hempstead Village Hall	2nd and 4th in the month.	Friday p.m.

The total attendances at child health clinics during the year were 15,544 covering 4,193 children; of these 1,432 under one year of age attended for the first time during this period.

Attendances at clinics were as follows:

Clinic	Average att. per session	New cases				Total Attendances	Sessions
		Born in					
		1969	1968	64-67	Totals		
Balmoral Gardens	39	524	427	521	1472	4813	125
Holding Street	32	317	322	271	910	3281	103
Twydall	34	193	207	245	645	3404	101
Wigmore	31	122	197	227	546	1646	52
Hempstead	17	34	30	43	107	365	22
Parkwood	58	242	131	140	513	2035	35
Total	35	1432	1314	1447	4193	15544	438

Special Care of Premature Infants

During the year notifications were received of 93 babies who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth. Details of these are given in the following tabulation.

Notifications were received relating to 10 premature stillbirths and details of these are also given in the following table.

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Prem. still- births	
	Born at home or in a nursing home													
	Born in hospital				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births				Died				Died					Born at home or in a nursing home
	Within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		
1. 2lb 3oz or less	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
2. Over 2lb 3oz up to and incl. 3lb 4oz	6	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
3. Over 3lb 4oz up to and incl. 4lb 6oz	12	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
4. Over 4lb 6oz up to and incl. 4lb 15oz	17	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	
5. Over 4lb 15oz up to and incl. 5lb 8oz	22	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Total	69	2	4	1	22	1	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	

HEALTH VISITING

I give below the report of the Area Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss M.M. Byrne, on the work of the health visiting staff during 1969.

General Practitioner/Health Visitor Attachment

The future area of the health visitors' work will not be geographically confined street by street allocated to each health visitor but they will operate within group practices of the family doctors. That this is a more satisfactory service to the community has been shown in the two general practitioner/health visitor attachments already established in Gillingham.

It is however a cause for concern that our progress in this direction has been slow because of an inadequate establishment to cover a large number of small group practices in the town, and due to lack of accommodation for the health visitor in some of the surgery premises and the difficulties that arise in achieving mutually satisfactory results where one health visitor attempts to co-ordinate the work of separate practices.

The alternative is liaison which one hopes will be a temporary measure until such time we can achieve full attachment.

In 1969 the clinic at Magnolia Avenue, Wigmore was closed as the houses were demolished for new development. The rapidly increasing number of young families in the Parkwood area made it necessary to find a clinic in that area and the newly built Baptist Hall has been made available for child health clinics on Thursday afternoon, and one gathers from the weekly attendance figures that this was a much needed service.

The health visitors continued with the screening tests for Phenolkytonuria during the year and endeavoured to ensure that all children between 7 - 9 months had hearing assessments undertaken.

Liaison has continued with the midwives in Parentcraft education in association with the relaxation classes.

Schools

Mrs. J. Barnes and Mrs. M. Crystal continue the C.S.E. Course on Hygiene and Parentcraft in the Rainham Campus Girls' School.

All health visitors are now carrying out audiometric sweeps in primary schools.

Young Wives' Clubs

The two clubs at Rainham and Gillingham are now well established and continue to afford interest and relaxation to the young mothers in the borough.

Talks and Lectures

As usual, many requests for speakers on a variety of subjects were received and members of the staff responded well to these calls on their free time.

Hospital Liaison

The weekly visits to the maternity and paediatric units at All Saints' Hospital undertaken by Mrs. W. Clements, and the paediatric ward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by the Superintendent Health Visitor have continued this year so that we may assist the hospital to reduce the incidence of accidental ingestion of poisonous material among very young children.

All of us in the department engaged in the domiciliary field, assist in the five day programme offered by the local authority to third year student nurses thus giving the hospital staff some insight into "Social Aspects of Disease".

Health Visitor's Visits:

The following are details of the number of visits carried out during the year:

To expectant mothers	223
To children under 1 year	9,641
To children aged 1 and under 2 years	4,685
To children aged 2 and under 5 years	7,646
To patients with tuberculosis	210
Other visits (hospital care, care of old people, children at risk, etc.)	1,831
Total visits	<u>24,236</u>

Screening Tests of Hearing

Screening tests of hearing were carried out on 839 children under five years of age during 1969; 2 were referred for further investigation.

Children At Risk

In 1969 there were 1,432 children under 5 years of age on the At Risk Register; 441 under 1 year; 991 from 1 to 5 years.

Initially children 'at risk' are seen frequently by the medical officers and consultations between hospital and general practitioner undertaken to ensure that any handicapping abnormality is diagnosed, its degree recognised, and all forms of help given to the child and the parents.

If there is no apparent abnormality in these children they are seen at 7 months and 1 year to exclude any deafness or other defect and after 1 to 2 years are taken off the At Risk Register.

It follows therefore that there will be fewer children in the older age group still on the register but they will be those with defects or problems stemming from their congenital or neonatal abnormalities.

Special Care Centre, Twydall .

The centre has now completed its fourth year of service to families in the town who have a handicapped child, and is regarded as an integral part of the Child Health Service. That this should continue is of vital importance to the increasing numbers of such families. It is good therapy for these parents to be assured from the beginning that this kind of supportive and advisory assistance is available.

The number of pre-school age children attending during 1969 was 34. From September the physiotherapist attended three times weekly, thus being able to increase physiotherapy to the children. Already the value of this additional help is apparent in the increased mobility and confidence of the children concerned.

The change in incidence and type of handicapped child attending the centre has been noted in this last year.

In 1965 the majority suffered from hemiplegia, spastic and athetoid cerebral palsy with mental retardation, this year however, with the opening of the National Society for Spastics Treatment Centre in Woodlands Road, alongside the already established Aburound House catering for the under 5 mentally handicapped children, the Twydall Centre is coping with an increasing number of spina bifida cases. There have been 6 admitted during the year, most of whom will be able to go on to the Physically Handicapped Unit at Richmond Road when they reach school age.

Parents Club

This continues as before - one evening a month, the mothers can meet in friendly relaxation. Through the generous help received from the Belisha Beacon Hotel Social Club, we were able to arrange a day's outing for mothers and children by coach to Chessington Zoo, including an afternoon performance at the circus. We hope to repeat this in 1970.

The renewal of the transport bus for conveying the children to and from the centre became an urgent necessity towards the latter end of the year, and the children's parents and friends, through a coffee morning, jumble sale and Christmas draw, raised £152.

We asked for help from the Variety Club of Great Britain, and received from them a gift of £150. The Ladies Circle, generous in the past, heard of our dilemma and gave us £25. The 15 Group, Parkwood, held a sale of work in December, giving us the proceeds £66. and we received a further cheque of £100 from the Belisha Beacon Hotel, Rainham Mark.

With this we have purchased a secondhand vehicle in excellent condition, thus relieving a fairly desperate situation.

Although these generous benefactors received our warmest thanks at the time, I would like to place on record how much we appreciate the substantial help we have received from the community.

Nurseries and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948.

The new regulations concerning registration of those operating play groups, day nurseries and minding children under 5 in their own homes, came into force in November 1968. There are 55 such establishments in the borough.

The Health Department remains responsible for the inspection, supervision and advisory functions of these ventures, and to make for closer liaison it was decided to make one person responsible for these duties. Mrs. M. Crystal, a part-time health visitor, was appointed in this specialist capacity and she visits all nurseries and day minders together with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to give advice and to determine their suitability for registration.

Particular attention was given to planning permission for these establishments during the year and a review of the facilities was undertaken.

At the end of the year the following premises were registered as nurseries or persons registered as child minders under the Act.

Type of care (all day or sessional) provided by premises and persons:

	Premises providing		Persons providing	
	all day care	sessional care	all day care	sessional care
	1	2	3	4
Number of premises or persons	8	8	21	18
Number of children permitted	316	206	67	115

Registrations brought about as a direct result of the amendments to the Act of 1948 made by Sections 60(2) and 60(3) of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.

	Registered premises			Registered persons
	Factory 1	Other 2	Total 3	
Number of premises of persons	-	4	4	5
Number of children permitted	-	77	77	18

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

At the 31st December, 1969 there were 15 district nurses employed in the borough.

		Patients who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit in 1969	Children who were under 5 at the time of the first visit in 1969
No. of patients attended	1,160	749	17
No. of nursing attendances made by district nurses	32,550	19,983	135

The attachment scheme for district nurses to group practices of private doctors continued very successfully during the year.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis

I have set out below the figures for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation (triple antigen) and for smallpox and poliomyelitis vaccination for 1969.

Triple Antigen Immunisation (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus)

Age at Date of Immunisation	Primary Immunisation	Reinforcing Dose
Under 1 year	64	-
1 - 4 years	491	821
5 - 14 years	-	64
15 years and over	-	-
Total	555	885

1440 persons were thus immunised or re-immunised by triple antigen injections by general practitioners and local health authority medical officers.

The considerably lower figures of children immunised during 1969 in comparison with previous years is due to alteration in the schedule of dosage and in the age at which primary courses were given. It is expected therefore that the figures will be higher in the following year to cover the age group gap to which this alteration has given rise.

It will be necessary for the health visiting staff to pay great attention to immunisation during the coming year to make sure the Immunity Index in Gillingham remains satisfactorily high.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following table gives the number of third doses and fourth doses of oral vaccine given during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Third	Fourth
Under 1 year	58	-
1-4 years	614	1537
5-14 years	12	119
15 years and over	-	-
Total all ages	684	1656

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Age at Date of Vaccination	Vaccinated
Under 1 year	13
1-4 years	700
5-14 years	46
15 years and over	-

759 persons were thus vaccinated against smallpox by general practitioners and local health authority medical officers.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccination to protect against tuberculosis is offered after preliminary testing to all persons of 13 years of age or over who are in full time attendance at schools and educational establishments, as well as persons known to have been in close contact with patients suffering from tuberculosis. By the end of the year 808 school children had been vaccinated by medical officers in department.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Cytology Clinic

The district nurses have conducted regular cytology clinics according to public demand for this service. The cervical smear test has indeed picked up several patients in need of treatment, though not all of a serious nature.

Number of sessions	23
Number of attendances	353

Results

Negative	352
Positive	1
Abnormalities referred to G.P.s	101

Repeat Results

Negative	7
Further letters to G.P.s	1

T.B. Care and After-Care - Provision of Extra Foods

33 recommendations were made for patients to receive extra nourishment and 30 were approved.

Illness Generally - Recuperative Care

1 recommendation was made under the County Council's scheme which is now restricted to children under 16 years of age.

Medical Loans

Recommendations for medical loans have again increased this year and some 220 persons were supplied with 312 items.

In accordance with the central government's recommendation, adaptations of homes to install artificial kidney machines have been undertaken and 2 recommendations were received during the year. Since this scheme started in 1968 adaptations have been carried out in four homes by the end of 1969.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Domestic Help

The service continues to give an increasing number of people in the borough help in their homes. This is mainly to the elderly, this year 418 old people have had domestic help. There have been one or two cases that have caused concern because of lack of hospital facilities and it has been almost impossible for the Home Help Service to cope with the situation. On the whole the general picture is one of a need being met as far as finance will allow, and the average hours per patient is in line with that agreed by the County Council. Though this is less than we would like in the majority of cases and particularly in cases where it is only the assistance of the home help that is keeping the old people in their homes.

The Wardens operating in the Council flatlet schemes and on Council housing estates co-operate well with the Domestic Help Organisers and are most helpful in emergencies.

Womens Royal Voluntary Service Meals on Wheels give a valued service and this relieves home helps for other household duties in the short time allotted to each client.

Other voluntary services, such as Good Companions and Church visitors help to alleviate the loneliness of many of the old people we serve.

Family Care

This service was provided in nine homes during the year on a non-residential basis, enabling the children to be kept in their own home and the father to carry on his usual employment whilst the mother was absent from the home.

Family Welfare

No requests were received for this service during the year.

Confinement Help

The service attended 45 cases during the year and this demand increases annually.

Night Service

The figures show 39 applications for a night attendant and only 24 cases served. Some cases had private help but some applications did not qualify under the service for help.

The Domestic Help Service again proved to be of great value to the community, and the home helps gave efficient service. There is no problem in recruiting staff and the high standard of their work is maintained.

Much more could be done by this service if financial restrictions were lifted to allow longer hours for some of the more difficult cases of elderly people living alone but not in need of hospital or hostel care.

The figures shown in the following table give an overall picture of the service provided in 1969.

Family Care Service

A.	Number of applications received	..	..	..	..	..	18
B.	Disposal of applications:						
(a)	number of cases in which service has been provided:						
(i)	resident	..	..	..	..	..	-
(ii)	non-resident	..	..	..	..	..	9
(b)	number of cases in which help is pending	..	..	..	..	..	-
(c)	number of cases in which help was not provided	..	..	..	..	..	9
C.	Summary of cases in which help has been provided:						
(a)	resident - still operating	..	..	..	..	..	-
	resident - terminated	..	..	..	..	..	-
(b)	non-resident - still operating	..	..	..	..	..	-
	non-resident - terminated	..	..	..	..	..	9
D.	Details of the circumstances calling for the provision of the service:						
(a)	mother in hospital for confinement or complications of pregnancy or confinement	..	..	..	..	..	3
(b)	mother to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	3
(c)	mother deserted the family	..	..	..	..	..	2
(d)	mother died	..	..	..	..	..	1
(e)	mother to convalescent home	..	..	..	..	..	-

E.	Details of families for which help was not provided:				
(a)	family made own arrangements	..	..	..	5
(b)	children taken into care	..	..	..	1
(c)	domestic help provided	..	..	..	1
(d)	difficulty cleared up	..	..	..	2
(e)	not suitable or not eligible	..	..	..	-

F.	Total number of children in the families which have been or are being cared for:				
(a)	under the age of five years	..	..	..	9
(b)	five years and over	..	..	..	24

G. Statement showing (a) the total number of children cared for in each age group, and (b) the total number of days covered in each age group:

	(a) Number of children cared for	(b) Total number of days covered
Under 1 year	-	-
Aged 1 year	1	7
" 2 years	-	-
" 3 years	2	32
" 4 years	6	41
" 5 years	5	52
" 6 years	2	18
" 7 years	2	39
" 8 years	2	37
" 9 years	2	47
" 10 years	1	9
" 11 years	3	54
" 12 years	2	27
" 13 years	1	32
" 14 years	2	19
" 15 years	1	15
Over 15 years but not working	1	7
Total of all ages ..	33	436

Of the 9 families served the number of children in each family was:

	Families	Children
2 children in family ..	1	2
3 children in family ..	4	12
4 children in family ..	1	4
5 children in family ..	3	15
Totals ..	9	33

Average days service per child $13\frac{1}{4}$

H. The total number of days covered by the service, i.e. including those cases receiving service at the beginning of the year during which children would have needed to be in care:

(a) Under five years	80
(b) Five years and over	356
Total	436

Night and Evening Service

	<u>Night</u>	<u>Evening</u>
Number of applications received	39	9
Number of cases where help was provided ..	24	8
Source of request:		
Doctor	16	3
Hospital, hospital management committee ..	-	-
Domestic help service	-	3
District nurse	5	3
Health visitor	2	-
Relations and neighbours	1	-
District office	-	-
Patient personally	-	-
Cases brought forward from 1968	-	1

	<u>Night</u>	<u>Evening</u>
Number of cases terminated during 1969	24	9
Number of cases carried forward to 1970	-	-
Reasons for termination:		
Improved	4	3
Looked after by friends or relatives	2	1
Admitted to hospital	10	3
Admitted to nursing or old people's home ..	2	-
Died	6	-
Other reasons	-	2
Number of cases served where patient was living alone	12	6
Average age of patients	71½	86½
Number of cases helped where patient was under 70 years of age	4	-

The figures given below show various categories of households where service was provided during the year:

Maternity	45
Tuberculosis patients and chronic sick	29
Person or persons over 65 years	418
Others, e.g. illness, mental subnormal etc. ..	58
Total households served	550
The number of helps employed at the end of the year	61

WELFARE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Health

The time devoted to mental health has again accounted for a large percentage of the section's work, although even with the increase in establishment the officers have been stretched to the limit to provide an adequate visiting and counselling service to both psychiatric and subnormal patients. Considerable time is given by mental welfare officers in liaison with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists in the field of mental welfare.

Mentally Ill

37 patients were referred to the mental welfare officers during the year for admission to hospital.

42 cases were referred and 18 cases were on the care and after care register as at 31.12.69.

The Subnormal and Severely Subnormal

One patient was admitted to hospital on a permanent basis and 9 cases were admitted for "short term care".

188 visits were made by the mental welfare officers to severely subnormal patients.

2 patients remained on the waiting list for suitable hospital accommodation. Friendly oversight is available to 69 males and 63 females.

Training Centres

A total of 57 patients attended the training centres as follows:

<u>Rochester</u>				<u>Bobbing</u>			
<u>5 - 15</u>		<u>16 and over</u>		<u>5 - 15</u>		<u>16 and over</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	10	13	10	5	4	2	1

Physically Handicapped

The steady increase in the numbers registered as permanently and substantially handicapped was maintained during 1969. Requests for adaptations to homes ranging from stair hand rails to the provision of downstairs W.C.s; personal aids and holidays have also risen.

The day work centre at Pattens Lane, Rochester which opened in 1968 has proved very successful with those attending from the Gillingham area who make up approximately 40% of the total number attending from the Medway Towns. The work at the centre is mainly that of final production, assembly and packaging of factory out work. A large proportion of this work amounts to electrical assembly, and the production of greetings cards.

During 1969 the number of handicapped persons receiving the craft service increased to 68. Approximately 1320 visits were made during the year - an average of 5 visits per day. These persons, whose ages range from 11 to 83 years, received instruction on a variety of crafts in their own homes including canework, leatherwork, rug making, mosaics, stool seating, soft toy making, and wire coathangers etc.

The high standard of craftwork was maintained throughout the year with some 1300 articles being made, and a permanent display in the Home Teacher's office of goods available for sale has proved quite a successful method of disposing of completed work. Sales of work were held at various places during the year including Springfield, Maidstone; the Municipal Buildings; the clinics in Gillingham, Tywdall, Rainham and Parkwood and the Adult Education Centre. A coffee morning and sale of work was also arranged by one of the members of the Thursday club and this proved to be such a success that a request has been made to hold another one just before Christmas. Mrs. Lipscombe, the Home Teacher, was invited to attend meetings of several local organisations where she gave talks about the craft service followed by a display and sale of work. These resulted in many parcels of oddments of wool, materials, beads etc. being donated for use by the physically handicapped in their craft work. The proceeds of the various sales amounted to approximately £600.

The handicraft class held at St. Luke's Church Hall every Thursday continued to be very popular and several new members attended. In collaboration with the Old People's Luncheon Club, also held on a Thursday, the members of the handicraft class enjoyed some organised outings including a Blossom Tour and a trip to the London Palladium. The question of transport to and from the Thursday club continues to raise a problem, and, were it available, more physically handicapped persons could enjoy the benefits of a few hours in the company of other people in similar circumstances to their own.

Number of persons on handicapped register at 31st December 1969

Age	Sex	Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General classes	Total
Under 16	M	2	1	11	-	14
	F	4	-	15	6	25
16 - 29	M	3	3	3	12	21
	F	3	2	5	15	25
30 - 49	M	7	-	3	21	31
	F	6	-	2	23	31
50 - 64	M	1	2	5	31	39
	F	4	2	2	44	52
65 or over	M	5	1	13	33	52
	F	6	1	18	67	92
Total		41	12	77	252	382

Number of persons whose names were added to the register during the year ended 31st December 1969

Age	Sex	Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General classes	Total
Under 16	M	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	3	3
16 - 29	M	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	2	2
30 - 49	M	1	-	1	4	6
	F	1	-	-	3	4
50 - 64	M	-	-	-	9	9
	F	-	-	1	12	13
65 or over	M	-	-	2	9	11
	F	-	-	2	13	15
Total		2	-	6	57	65

Major Handicaps	AGE					
	under 16	16 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 64	65 or over	Total
Amputation	-	2	-	4	9	15
Arthritis or rheumatism	-	2	3	15	52	72
Congenital malformations or deformities	5	3	1	-	1	10
Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin	-	2	2	10	8	22
Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the lower limbs and of the spine	1	1	5	7	7	21
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	-	14	28	33	17	92
Neuroses, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included above	-	1	4	2	1	8
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	1	-	1	2
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	2	-	2	4	8
Total	6	27	44	75	100	252

Handicapped Persons

252 persons registered as at 31st December 1969.

23 supplied with personal aids.

9 persons had adaptations carried out to their homes.

24 persons went on holiday.

8 new persons issued with car badges, making a total of 35.

68 persons received craft service.

22 persons attending the day work centre as at 31.12.69 (13 males
9 females).

Chiropody

During 1969 there were 148 new applicants for chiropody treatment, of which 147 were old age pensioners, 1 physically handicapped person. The total number of attendances for treatment was 2,301 of which 775 (including 532 domiciliary visits) were made by private chiropodists approved by the County Council and 1,526 by the chiropodist appointed by the County Council to work on a sessional basis in Gillingham.

The charges by private chiropodists to the Council are 12/- per visit to the surgery and 19/- per domiciliary visit.

The maximum amount payable by patients is 4/- per treatment, and of the total number of 584 patients treated during the year, 339 paid the maximum charge of 4/-, 1 paid a reduced charge, and 244 received treatment free of charge.

Despite the increased sessions provided at the chiropody clinic, the demand for this service continues to grow, and there is now a waiting list of some weeks before new applicants can receive their first treatment. The increased numbers receiving treatment also means of course that the period between treatments is longer, which is to the detriment of some patients. It is hoped a further increase in sessions will be made in the future.

Details of statistics on chiropody treatment year ending 31st December 1969

PART I Number of persons treated during year ending 31st December 1969 by local authority chiropodists.

1.	Persons aged 65 and over	571
2.	Expectant mothers	1
3.	Others	12
4.	Total	584

PART 2 Number of treatments given during year ending 31st December 1969.

1.	In clinics	1526
2.	In patients' homes	532
3.	In old people's homes	-
4.	In chiropodists' surgeries	243
5.	Total	2301

PART 3 Number of treatments included in part 2 above which were paid for by the Authority on the basis of fees per treatment.

775

Blind and Partially Sighted - a report from the Home Teacher for the Blind

The appointment to Gillingham during the latter part of 1968 of its own home teacher of the blind did much to improve the service for the borough and it was even more encouraging to learn that approval had been given to the appointment of a further home teacher during 1970. This will reduce the high case load, improve the visiting service and make it possible for more tuition of braille, moon and handicrafts to individual blind persons in their own home, as well as more time being available to attend to the individual needs of the blind and partially sighted.

The mobility instructor's appointment during 1969 unfortunately did not materialise due to the cut in spending by the local authority. However, advantage can be taken of the mobility training centre in Birmingham for those persons who have urgent need of this service and the home teaching service continues to give help locally for those whose mobility is limited, but tuition of the long cane technique can only be undertaken with constant supervision.

The successes of the Gillingham handicraft class for the blind which meets on Thursday afternoon in the Nye Bevan Hall, Twydall Estate, is proved by the number of awards received at the County handicraft exhibition and sale held at the Corn Exchange Maidstone in October. The craft class is justifiably proud that a number of its winning entries have been forwarded to the Southern Regional Association for the Blind to be entered in an exhibition and competition during 1970 for the whole of southern England.

The many and varied activities of the social club during 1969 included a visit to Bruges, Belgium. 48 blind persons and their guides took part which was by air from the new Ashford Airport. The trip included a conducted tour of this beautiful city by road and canal, a shopping spree and a taste of Belgian food. We are grateful to the voluntary associations for the help and co-operation which made this trip to the Continent possible. Other social club activities included the County quiz competition, cribbage and dominos contests, old time dancing, visits to B.B.C. recordings, stately homes, local seaside resorts and exhibitions. 1970 promises to be an even more interesting year for the social club with many events planned, including a service in Canterbury Cathedral for over a thousand blind persons and a trip to Paris.

The Kent Association for the Blind's holiday home at Cliftonville again proved the most popular with our local blind and a week in June was reserved for the deaf/blind accompanied by home teachers. We were able, during this week, to extend the limited field for these doubly handicapped persons by taking them on many trips of local interest and also a visit to Calais by the cross channel steamer.

Rehabilitation services were available at Torquay and Oldbury Grange, Shropshire for the newly registered blind, and during this year we were able to send a deaf/blind person on a social rehabilitation course at Felixstowe organised by the Southern Regional Association for the Blind. Also for the blind requiring training for open industry and sheltered employment, arrangements were available with the co-operation of the Blind Persons Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Employment & Productivity for courses at the industrial rehabilitation centres. Tuition of braille and moon in the homes of the blind, a most important factor for the newly blind, continued satisfactorily; and for those who could not master either of these forms of embossed type, the provision of a talking book machine, the cost of which from the 1st January was undertaken by the local authority, proved most acceptable.

The following table gives details of the number of registered blind and partially sighted persons as at 31st December 1969.

Age Group	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10 years	1	-	1)	3	1	4
11-15 years	-	1	1)			
16-20 years	-	1	1)	1	-	1
21-29 years	1	-	1)			
30-39 years	6	1	7)	10	3	13
40-49 years	6	1	7)			
50-59 years	3	2	5)	1	3	4
60-64 years	5	5	10)			
65-69 years	6	10	16)			
70-79 years	14	25	39)			
80-84 years	7	23	30)	6	21	27
85-89 years	6	21	27)			
90 and over	2	16	18)			
Totals	57	106	163	21	28	49

The following table shows the action taken concerning the examination of persons alleged to be blind during the period 1st January - 31st December 1969.

	Number of Examinations	Certified Blind		Not Certified Blind	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
New cases	26	6	5	5	10
Re-examinations:					
Previously blind;					
- still blind	-	-	-	-	-
- now not blind	1	-	-	1	-
Previously not blind:					
- still not blind	6	-	-	3	3
- now blind	5	2	3	-	-
Totals	38	8	8	9	13

St. Dunstaners

There are 2 St. Dunstaners registered in the borough, of whom 1 is employed and 1 is unemployable.

Workshop Employment & Home Workers Scheme

One man is employed as a brushmaker at the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo Road, S.E.1. and one lady in the home workers scheme does hand knitting and chair caning.

Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

It is gratifying to report that 1969 was an encouraging year both in providing a service to the deaf and hard of hearing and of the activities held at the St. John Church and Club. Attendances have increased and on a number of occasions the attendances at an ordinary Saturday Club night have reached 130.

The special church services exclusively for the partially deaf or hard of hearing are well attended and take place in the afternoons and are followed by a tea and social.

The Social Club provides many varied facilities and entertainments and arranged by the deaf themselves, and younger members play in the Badminton League.

The Medway Hard of Hearing Club continues to make the Club their centre and in this connection lipreading classes are held by teachers from the Education Department.

Medical, psychiatric, legal and domestic and many other cases are continually being referred to the Welfare Officer for the Deaf and Reverend Cade. Some cases are dealt with by the welfare officer and Reverend Cade together but the number requiring help means sharing the responsibility.

OLD PEOPLE'S LIAISON OFFICER'S REPORT

The past year has seen a continued increase in activities involving the elderly, particularly on the part of the voluntary agencies. There have been many more applications for assistance in obtaining accommodation and hospital care. In many cases, these requests have come from relatives who are themselves almost at breaking point. Some have been assisted by arranging for care on a temporary basis and others by calling in the domestic help service. Pressure on residential services both hospital and otherwise, cannot be met due to the numbers involved and this will be a problem for some time to come. Numbers of elderly increase annually with the increase in longevity and there is a steady increase in the numbers reaching retirement each year and in Gillingham these numbers are further increased by new residents over retirement age who move into the borough from elsewhere. Some of the activities in the borough that are assisted by the Old People's Liaison Officer but run by voluntary agencies to help to cope with the problem of the elderly are:-

Luncheon Clubs

These continue to flourish and again there has been an increase in the number of meals served, 9,526 lunches were served during the year by the four clubs - St. Peter's Methodist Church, Trafalgar Street (Tuesdays); St. Luke's Church, Sidney Road, (mainly for handicapped people, Thursdays); Baptist Church, Green Street (Thursdays); Howard Sports and Social Club, Woodside, Wigmore (Thursdays).

Due to lack of funds to purchase equipment, the opening of two more luncheon clubs has been delayed.

Visiting

The Good Companions Visiting Service is making steady progress but needs more volunteers. In September, 1969, the service appointed a new General Secretary and the Old People's Welfare Council agreed to pay her an honorarium for her services. Regular Ward Meetings are held and a news letter circulated from time to time. The service visits some 279 elderly people each week.

Schools

It is pleasing to report that five of the senior schools continue to take part in visiting the elderly with much success. Some 350 - 400 old people are visited regularly by senior scholars and the boys and girls do many little tasks for them. In some cases, the elderly person has been taken out by the parents of the visiting scholar thus making a wider contact. Through the staff members of the schools, a close contact is made with borough welfare services.

Abbeyfields

The first Abbeyfields house in Kingswood Road continues to thrive. Final stages of negotiations are being reached to purchase a second house in Barnsole Road which will provide for a further ten tenants. This is one of the successful answers to the problem of age and loneliness, providing comfortable, warm accommodation and meals, and more important, care and company.

Wednesday Plan

Working closely with the Principal of the Adult Education Centre, the Wednesday Plan was launched. This is aimed at the newly retired and those shortly to retire, the idea being, to invite speakers to give talks and encourage a lively and wider interest in the community. This has been well supported and many members of the course have enrolled in other classes held at the Centre covering a wide range of subjects. They all enjoy the satisfaction of doing something useful again. One result of the plan has been that the members of the course have formed their own social club, "The Medway Venturers Social Club" with a Committee organising trips to places of interest - theatres, industrial concerns etc. Many of the members speak warmly of the benefits obtained by attending - enlarging their social contacts, gaining new knowledge, developing new hobbies, being able to take a closer look at specialist subjects. All of those involved, from organisers to speakers, have worked hard to make the course the success it is.

Information

There is an ever increasing demand for information on a wide variety of welfare subjects, both from the elderly themselves and on their behalf. Requests for advice or assistance in obtaining places in hospital or residential homes is always increasing, and lack of availability of places has created wide social problems within the community, particularly where elderly persons have no near relations.

The voluntary agencies are wonderful in assisting with these problems and often do far more than expected of them, but there are still far too many gaps. In some cases we are not able to help at all and in spite of a high degree of liaison and co-operation between both statutory and voluntary services, there still appears to be a lack of knowledge of each other's role, and gaps are left unfilled creating frustration for both the helped and the helpers.

Day Centre for the Elderly

The Old People's Welfare Council have continued to raise money to build a Day Centre for the elderly and many affiliated organisations have worked hard with fund raising activities. Further appeals will be made in 1970 to try to establish a Centre in Gillingham before long.

The following figures give some indication of the volume of work done for the elderly in the borough by statutory and voluntary agencies:-

Meals served to the elderly from all sources during 1969	..	..	26,906
St. Peter's Methodist Church, Trafalgar Street (Tuesdays)	..	..	2,940
St. Luke's Church, Sidney Road (mainly handicapped) (Thursdays)	..	..	1,293
Baptist Church, Green Street (Thursdays)	..	..	3,405
Howard Sports and Social Club, Wigmore (Thursdays)	..	..	1,888
Abbeyfields House, 4 Kingswood Road 16 x 2 meals every day	..	..	5,840
Meals on Wheels - 4 days each week, but each recipient received meals on two of the four days	..	..	11,540
Total	..	..	26,906

Work of the Old People's Liaison Officer for the year 1969:-

Visits to Clubs for the elderly etc.	..	..	..	..	..	363
Calls on individuals, elderly and otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	773
Evening meetings including Old People's Welfare Council and affiliated organisations	..	..	..	..	..	149
National and County Conferences, Old People's Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	7
Talks to Clubs or other organisations on Old People's Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	23
Training meetings	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,320

The volume of work is steadily increasing as is shown by the figures given and the time allotted by the division of responsibility of the Old People's Liaison Officer for duties as Secretary for the Old People's Welfare Council make these figures even more remarkable for 50% of the time.

It is therefore obvious that the time has come for further assistance in this field as the demands made on the Old People's Liaison Officer now merit a whole time officer to enable the service to continue to expand.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Gillingham is an "excepted district" under the provisions of the Education Act of 1944. The Committee for Education is responsible to the Kent County Education Committee and works to an agreed scheme of divisional administration.

As at year's end, the number of pupils going to schools under the control of Gillingham's Committee for Education was 14,638 made up as follows:

Primary Schools

Arden Street	Junior	424
Barnsole Road	Junior	561
Barnsole Road	Infants	271
Brompton C. of E.	Infants	134
Byron Road	Junior	393
Byron Road	Infants	208
Fairview	Junior	533
Fairview	Infants	325
Featherby	Junior	408
Featherby	Infants	300
Forge Lane	Infants	173
Hempstead	Junior and infants	171
Hillyfields	Junior	403
Meredale	Infants	336
Napier Road	Junior and infants	247
Parkwood	Junior and infants	687
Orchard Street	Infants	313
Rainham C. of E.	Junior	419
Richmond Road	Infants	153
Skinner Street	Infants	198
St. Mary's R.C.	Junior and infants	327
St. Thomas of Canterbury R.C.	Junior and infants	235
Thames View	Junior and infants	355
Twydall	Junior	495
Twydall	Infants	292
Wakeley	Junior	490
Woodlands	Infants	252
Westbrook	Juniors	194

Total primary

9,297

Secondary Schools

Napier Road	Mixed	499
Rainham	Boys	674
Rainham	Girls	668
Richmond Road	Mixed	338
Upbury Manor	Mixed	1,072
Woodlands	Boys	380
Woodlands	Girls	435

<u>Grammar School</u>	Boys	606
<u>Technical School</u>	Boys	541

Total Secondary 5,341

TOTAL 14,638

This figure represents an increase of 771 over the figure for 1968.

The full programme of school health work applies to all children who attend schools under the control of Gillingham's Committee for Education. This programme includes:

- (1) medical and dental inspections of children of different age groups in schools;
- (2) the referral from these inspections of children with defects to the school clinics for consultation and the follow-up in the clinics of all school children with special problems or for special examinations, e.g. for employment, and
- (3) the provision of a diagnostic ascertainment and advice service for handicapped children from the age of two years.

Routine medical inspections were carried out on the following groups of pupils:

- (a) Children in their first year at infant school;
- (b) Children in their first year at secondary school;
- (c) Children in the last year of secondary education;
- (d) Children of any age transferred from other areas to schools in Gillingham.

In addition special examinations and re-inspections of children with defects and problems were carried out as necessary. This part of the work is specially necessary at the Danecourt Special School and at the Special Units for the handicapped at Marlborough Road, Richmond Road, Woodlands Road and Fairview.

Health Education in the Schools

During the year the Deputy Medical Officer of Health gave talks on health subjects as under:-

To trainee teachers at Sittingbourne College of Education, on "Revolution in Health Work".

To school meals staff, on food hygiene.

To Rainham Girls' Secondary School and Woodlands Youth Centre, on venereal diseases, with the film strip "How was I to know".

To school leavers, at Woodlands Youth Centre, on "Health and Work".

The film strip "They live alone", depicting the plight of elderly people living alone, and the opportunities for really rewarding voluntary work in this sphere, was shown in several secondary schools.

Handicapped Pupils

Handicapped pupils are defined in Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959 as pupils who require special educational treatment by reason of their being:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically handicapped |
| (d) Partially hearing | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally subnormal | (j) Delicate |

The Education Act of 1944 places on the education authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally subnormal children. These ascertainments and examinations are the duty of the school medical officers who can recommend to the local education authority the appropriate form of special educational treatment that each child requires.

To assess accurately the child's future needs the medical officer must have full knowledge of the medical condition of the child which entails obtaining detailed hospital reports and close examination of the child's condition. He must also know what provisions can be made by the local education authority in the area.

We are able, within the boundaries of the borough, to provide appropriate day schooling for educationally subnormal children and partially hearing primary school children. At Marlborough Road there are two small E.S.N. units, one for children below the age of 8 and one for those in the lower I.Q. range, who during their stay there are observed as to whether they are suitable for E.S.N. day school or for training centre.

A small unit caters also for physically handicapped children of 5 - 8 years.

For all other handicapped pupils the appropriate special schooling must be residential and is arranged through the County Council following recommendations of the medical officers in department.

Total number of children attending special schools and units in Gillingham from Gillingham, Medway and Sittingbourne:

	<u>No. of Pupils</u>
Danecourt Day E.S.N. School	128
Partially Hearing Unit:	
(1) Woodlands Road C.P. Infants' School	7
(2) Fairview C.P. J.M. School	12
Physically Handicapped Unit, Richmond Road	8
Special subnormal units, Marlborough Road	17

Number of Gillingham children admitted to special schools and units during 1969:

Danecourt Day Special School: E.S.N.	39
Glencoe Special Classes, Chatham: E.S.N.	3
Special subnormal units, Marlborough Road	10
Residential special school: E.S.N.	1
Residential special schools: Physically handicapped	-
Physically Handicapped Unit, Richmond Road	4
Residential special schools: Deaf	1
Residential special schools: Partially hearing	-
Residential special schools: Speech	-
Partially Hearing Units:	
(1) Woodlands C.P. Infants	-
(2) Fairview C.P. Junior Mixed	1
Residential schools: Delicate	5
Residential schools: Blind	-
Residential schools: Partially sighted	-
Residential schools: Maladjusted	1

No. of Gillingham children of school age on 31.12.69 formally ascertained as handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment	Blind	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially hearing	Delicate	Physically handicapped	E. S. N.	Maladjusted	Epileptic	Speech defect	Dual defect	TOTAL
Attending day special school/units	-	-	-	8	-	6	100	-	-	-	* 38	152
Awaiting placement in day special school/units	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	1	20
Attending residential special schools	1	1	10	2	12	5	10	9	-	2	-	52
Awaiting placement in residential special school	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	10
Total number of children of school age requiring special educational treatment	1	1	10	10	16	15	128	12	-	2	39	234
Children of school age on register of handicapped pupils but not requiring special educational treatment and attending ordinary school	-	8	-	/o 50	44	58	26	187	26	48	-	447

/o Many of these children only require occasional help from the teacher of the partially hearing.

* Included in total.

In addition to the previous table, 19 children were ascertained and found not to be E.S.N. but required special help. 1 child is physically handicapped and partially sighted and is receiving home tuition. Children ascertained but not E.S.N. and not requiring special school help - 20.

UNDER FIVE HANDICAPPED

(Ministry of Education Classification - not including severely subnormal)

	Blind	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially hearing	Delicate	Physically handicapped	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Epileptic	Speech defect	Dual defect *	Total
Children aged 2-5 years on 31.12.69 formally ascertained as handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment												
Receiving	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	6	18
Awaiting	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	15	3	25
Not formally ascertained but may require special education	-	1	-	1	7	29	-	-	4	-	13	55

* Not included in total

REPORTS FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND UNITS

Danecourt School - Report of the Headmaster

The vacancies created by transfer at the end of the summer term of 38 Medway children to Bradfields School were soon filled by pupils from Gillingham and Sittingbourne, including 12 transfers from the Marlborough Road Unit. It was thus possible to admit several children in September who were in urgent need of special education, but the reduction of the waiting list was only temporary. The age of admission dropped to 6 years 10 months, a great improvement, as previously children under 8 years had little chance of being admitted. This reduction in age of admission changed the make-up of the first three classes quite drastically. Class 1 children were all new admissions, class 2 were all new except for 3 children and in class 3 over 50% were new admissions. Along with staff changes in this part of the school a great amount of reorganisation and re-planning was called for. By the end of the year this extra work was proving itself in the way the school re-settled to a steady and active routine.

The number on roll throughout the year has varied from 126 to 132, of this number 24 children are from the Sittingbourne area. In the last term over 80 children were from Gillingham.

Improved knowledge of children's learning difficulties, earlier ascertainment and the importance of numerous emotional and social factors has widened the range of children who require the individual and specialised help that a special school offers and the number recommended for admission to Danecourt continues to increase. The earlier these children join the school the more successful is their integration into society as independent adults likely to be. More accommodation and trained staff are necessary if local needs are to be adequately met.

Parental attitudes and influences are of paramount importance to any child, and the families of subnormal children have more problems and responsibilities than most. At Danecourt there is ample opportunity for frequent contact with teaching and medical staff for those parents who wish to avail themselves of it. Frank discussions help to alleviate parental anxiety, and relieve stress in the home, where the major influence on the child's emotional social development is exerted.

Ancillary services are maintained and 34 children received speech therapy and 49 physiotherapy. Unfortunately there was a short lapse in the former service due to the resignation of Mrs. Groves from the County Speech Therapy service. Miss Dunnell has assumed her duties and attends Danecourt fortnightly. The physiotherapist in 3 sessions each week has helped numerous children to overcome physical disabilities, e.g. mild spasticity, imbalance, postural defects, so that as far as possible all can participate in the extensive programme of physical training the school provides.

Three children with hearing aids required supervision from the Visiting Teacher for the partially hearing. One of these left school in July.

The previous record of school leavers being successful in employment has been maintained, but a proportion with socially unsupportive home backgrounds were recommended supervision under the Mental Health Act after leaving school.

School Leavers and Employment

In 1969 sixteen children left on reaching statutory school leaving age. Of this number one girl went to Adult Training Centre. One boy went for further training at the Physically Handicapped Centre, Pattens Lane and one girl did not take up employment. Of the remaining thirteen one boy is at present unemployed and one girl is proving doubtful due to her attitudes to life in general. Twelve had maintained employment up to December, 1969.

Re-assessments are carried out by the Medical Officer and the Educational Psychologist where considered necessary and the following recommendations were made:

	<u>County</u>	<u>Gillingham</u>
School leavers recommended after-care	4	4
Recommended training centre	2	1
Recommended residential special school	1	3

The E.S.N. school leavers are particularly vulnerable and adequate after-care is of considerable benefit to them and their families.

Gillingham Partially Hearing Unit

The Gillingham Partially Hearing Unit offers special help to deaf and partially hearing children between the ages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and 11 years. During the last year there have been nine children in the Nursery/Infant Unit at Woodlands C.P. School and five children in the Junior Unit at Fairview C.P. School. One child was transferred to the Junior Unit from the Nursery/Infant Group during the last part of the autumn term because of a behaviour problem, making the numbers eight and six respectively. A group of nine children are integrated into normal school but return to the Unit for auditory training and some remedial work where necessary with the teacher of the deaf.

In the Nursery/Infant Unit the age range has not been wide this year - the youngest child being six years old in February 1970 and the eldest is seven. At present there are no nursery children. Two children live in the Borough of Gillingham, four in the Medway Division, K.E.C., one in the Thames Division, K.E.C. and one in the Sittingbourne Division, K.E.C.

In the Junior Unit and among the integrated pupils eleven children live in the borough and four children live in the Medway Division, K.E.C. The age range in the Junior Unit is 7 - 11 years.

During 1969 two children left the Junior Unit, one child left because the parents have moved to another part of the country and the other child was transferred to Ovingdean School for the Partially Hearing at Brighton having reached the age for secondary education placement. Two children from the Infant Class were transferred to Portley House School for the Deaf, Surrey but return home each weekend. Children from the area who attend the schools in Brighton are brought home each weekend in the N.D.C.S. Minibus. Children from Margate School are also brought home by Minibus.

Four children have been admitted to the Units during the year - two to the junior class, one from a normal school and one whose parents moved into the area because facilities were provided for the child. Two children were admitted to the Infant class, one from a normal school and one who has moved into the area. Two children have come into the Junior School and are fully integrated but receive help from the teacher of the deaf.

The screening tests have been carried out by the acting Teacher in Charge among the first year entrants of Fairview Junior School. One child was found to have a significant loss in one ear.

Many of the children within the Unit and extra Unit pupils have been discussed by the Combined Assessment Panel. The teacher in charge has been present at these meetings. It has been felt on occasions that children who are progressing normally have been over-reviewed and that in these cases the teacher in charge should put these children forward for review as necessary.

In September 1969 the teacher in charge was seconded on salary to attend a one year course in Advanced Audiology leading to a diploma in Audiology at Manchester University. An acting teacher in charge was appointed in his absence.

One teacher of the deaf left during the year to take up an appointment as a visiting teacher in the County. At present there are two trained teachers of the deaf and one other teacher. A full-time welfare assistant is employed in the Nursery/Infant Unit.

The pattern of integration has continued during the year - the object being to integrate fully those children who are to go on to the secondary Partially Hearing Unit. This has been done successfully in some cases and two partially hearing children who have been moved from the Unit into normal classes are integrating with their own age group successfully. Other children are integrating, but one year below their chronological age. Their progress is constantly under review. Due to large classes, integration for the remaining Unit children is difficult, so small groups of hearing children are brought into the Unit for some basic work in language and numbers. This has proved stimulating for the partially hearing children and the teachers. It is hoped that this procedure will continue during the coming year. Integration of Unit children for games, P.E., needlework, craft etc., continues.

The two Units have received gifts of television sets and radio microphones and receivers from the Medway Lions' Club. One radio microphone is used for a partially hearing child integrating full time in a normal class at Fairview. This has proved very successful and has been a useful addition to the equipment available for the children.

Physically Handicapped Unit, Richmond Road School, Gillingham.

Of the eight children in the Physically Handicapped Unit during 1968-69 three were able to transfer to ordinary school by the end of the summer term. There was a preponderance of Medway children, which was coincidental as admission to the Unit is dependent on age, nature and extent of handicap rather than on the child's place of residence. As one Medway child transferred at Easter, two Gillingham children, both spina bifidas over 5 years of age, were admitted on a half day basis for the summer term, formal schooling being complemented by home tuition. This was not entirely satisfactory and stresses the need for additional educational facilities for physically handicapped children in the Medway and Gillingham areas.

The present Unit at Richmond Road Infants' School, with Mrs. Pollard as Headmistress, continued to function successfully despite the increasing strain created by the majority of children being immobile and incontinent.

The age range of the children remained between 5 - 7½ years and of the four with cerebral palsy, one transferred to ordinary school, as did a girl with congenital heart disease. One child with spina bifida unfortunately died, and another less severely affected transferred to ordinary school. For the first time a haemophiliac was on the roll but as he has a severe form of the disease, frequent hospitalisation was necessary.

The physiotherapist, speech therapist and Educational Psychologist work in liaison with the medical officer and teaching staff to help the children achieve their maximum potential and as most of these would not normally have been able to attend school, the results at the unit have been very rewarding.

Details of defects in children attending the Physically Handicapped Unit in 1969:-

Cerebral Palsy	3
Spastic Quadriplegia	1
Spina Bifida	5
Haemophilia	1
Congenital Heart Disease	
(Pulmonary Atresia)	1

Marlborough Road Unit, Gillingham.

Till the end of the summer term in 1969 there was a total of eighteen children at the Unit, with the class structure remaining unchanged. One child moved out of the area. Two were admitted to Training Centre. One joined Fairview Partially Hearing Unit. Twelve transferred to Danecourt and three Medway children to the new Bradfields School in Chatham, which opened in September. More vacancies for younger children were therefore available and from the commencement of the autumn term the Unit has provided special education in two classes for the 5 - 7 year age groups of children from the Gillingham, Medway and Sittingbourne areas.

The general composition of the two classes has changed from that of two complimentary classes of differing age range to two parallel classes of children whose ages range from $4\frac{1}{2}$ - 7 years.

There are nine children in each class, both classes having one teacher in charge and sharing a welfare assistant. A dinner helper comes for two hours daily to assist at lunchtime.

An additional playroom was provided and access to toilets improved, which facilitated the social training and play therapy so important to the young subnormal child.

Some pupils had physical handicaps, as well as intellectual limitations but not sufficiently severe to necessitate any specialised treatment or assistance at the Unit. One, who was partially hearing and also had corneal opacities, was transferred to the Fairview Partially Hearing Unit. Another with congenital cataracts transferred to Danecourt. A third who has a mild degree of spasticity remained at the Unit because of her age. The Visiting Teacher for the Partially Hearing supervised the two children provided with hearing aids.

Most children at the Unit have delayed speech development and the County Speech Therapy Service renders valuable assistance for those more severely affected. The remainder receive speech training from their teachers in the course of their school routine and few leave the Unit without some ability to communicate.

Emotional problems which are inevitable in the subnormal child are alleviated considerably by the opportunities provided by the staff for parents to visit frequently and receive advice on management, play therapy and social behaviour problems. The more severely disturbed children attend the Child Guidance Clinic and intellectual assessments in selected cases are carried out by the Educational Psychologist.

The range of intelligence varies, especially in the Diagnostic Unit, but all entrants if not in the range of subnormality are functioning at that level and would be misplaced, unmanageable and unhappy at ordinary schools. The Unit caters for this group of children by providing the individual attention and social training they require and emotional adjustment frequently follows spontaneously.

During the year:-

12 children have gone to Danecourt

2 children have gone to Training Centre

1 child was transferred to the Partially Hearing Unit

3 children have gone to Bradfields Day E.S.N. School Chatham

STATISTICAL TABLES

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools

Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1965 and later	36	36	-
1964	476	430	46
1963	1052	935	117
1962	126	118	8
1961	41	39	2
1960	13	13	-
1959	6	6	-
1958	67	63	4
1957	704	672	32
1956	296	278	18
1955	470	456	14
1954 and earlier	536	516	20
Total	3823	3562	261

Percentage satisfactory - 93.18

Percentage unsatisfactory - 6.82

The decision as to whether a child's physical condition is "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is not subject to any absolute standards, but is made by the examining medical officer at the time. There is no doubt that a "satisfactory" standard varies from doctor to doctor, from place to place and from time to time. Minor fluctuations in the percentage of children recorded as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" cannot therefore be considered as reliable indicators of trends in the health of school children generally.

The numbers of children called for re-inspection depend very much on the individual wishes of the doctors examining them but remain remarkably consistent from year to year.

Other Inspections

Number of special inspections	1512
Number of re-inspections	1387
Total	2899

Pupils Found to Require Treatment
at Periodic Medical Inspections

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For Defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded	Total individual pupils
1965 and later	1	5	5
1964	6	80	84
1963	38	195	208
1962	6	24	28
1961	2	10	10
1960	1	1	1
1959	1	1	1
1958	9	12	19
1957	96	132	214
1956	26	41	64
1955	60	62	120
1954 and earlier	81	126	191
Total	327	689	945

Defects found by medical and special inspections during the year

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections										Special Inspections	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total				T	O
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O		
4	Skin	51	30	54	16	69	41	174	87	72	42		
5	Eyes -												
	a. Vision	45	118	126	38	156	78	327	234	251	154		
	b. Squint	37	22	1	1	9	6	47	29	27	21		
	c. Other	8	5	5	1	4	3	17	9	17	15		
6	Ears -												
	a. Hearing	15	114	4	16	5	27	24	157	90	259		
	b. Otitis media ..	14	6	-	1	4	5	18	12	5	5		
	c. Other	6	7	-	-	4	4	10	11	19	14		
7	Nose and throat ..	30	99	21	16	34	41	85	156	93	110		
8	Speech	13	60	-	-	1	4	14	64	47	63		
9	Lymphatic glands ..	1	14	-	-	-	4	1	18	-	3		
10	Heart	14	27	4	10	4	11	22	48	30	46		
11	Lungs	17	34	3	5	13	17	33	56	53	83		
12	Development -												
	a. Hernia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2		
	b. Other	6	38	3	4	6	21	15	63	27	50		
13	Orthopaedic -												
	a. Posture	1	8	8	19	4	25	13	52	10	21		
	b. Feet	31	59	17	16	41	44	89	119	59	84		
	c. Other	16	45	19	17	19	29	54	91	58	67		
14	Nervous system -												
	a. Epilepsy	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	10	18		
	b. Other	2	8	1	1	3	7	6	16	16	23		
15	Psychological -												
	a. Development ..	4	22	-	2	2	9	6	33	17	122		
	b. Stability	3	35	2	1	5	24	10	60	46	159		
16	Abdomen	7	12	7	1	3	12	17	25	9	19		
17	Other	4	32	14	16	12	56	30	104	38	159		

T = Treatment
O = Observation

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	17
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	1182
Total	1199
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	406

Ophthalmic Clinics

Ophthalmic clinics are held at the School Clinic at Balmoral Gardens and conducted by a consultant working on a sessional basis. The work of the clinic may be summarised thus:

Sessions	62
Number of children examined for first time..	220
Number of children re-examined	900
Total attendances	1120
Glasses prescribed	406
Glasses not required or no change necessary..	714
Referred to hospital	28

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	-
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	52
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ..	22
Received other forms of treatment	6
Total	80
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1969	12
(b) in previous years	24

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	6
(b) pupils treated at school for postural defects	49
Total	55

Diseases of the Skin

						Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a)	scalp	..	..	..		-
	(b) body	..	..	..		-
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	-
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	-
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..		80
Total	..	..	..	..	..	80

Child Guidance

Dr. C. Dennehy submitted the following report on the Child Guidance Clinic service for the Medway area to which Gillingham referred 44 new cases this year and there are 100 other children attending. The figures she mentions cannot easily be broken down to refer only to Gillingham but because of the importance of the problems she highlights I have included her report in detail.

" This last twelve months has been a time of considerable expansion of the Clinic facilities and activities. The Chatham Clinic is the administrative centre serving a greater number of school children than in any other Clinic in Kent and two sub-clinics have been established at Dartford and Gravesend.

Chatham Clinic

The Chatham Clinic covers the Medway and Gillingham areas, that is, a school children population of 40,000+. In addition to this the Girls' Remand Home is situated in this area.

Staff - Five sessions of psychiatric time are available. The Senior Psychiatric Social Worker is attached for nine sessions. As well, several student Social Workers have been available, working under her supervision for three days a week in the Clinic. These Student Social Workers have, in fact, helped very considerably with some of the routine Clinic work, taking social histories, visiting homes, etc. The Psychologist attached to the Clinic is however the Senior Psychologist in the County and in charge of the Deaf Special Services, this absorbs a very considerable amount of his time. Two other Psychiatrists work on a part-time basis.

Development - For the last twelve months there have been very considerable changes in the physical fabric. The redecoration which was begun in 1968 has continued, the large room previously used by the Psychiatrist has been divided and now provides very satisfactory rooms for the Psychiatrist and the Psychiatric Social Worker and a very much more pleasant atmosphere for children and their parents. The Clinic building is still used by the Speech Therapy Department and Eye Clinic Services but as the necessary provision of further clinic staff is available, these services will move to other premises.

An accommodation problem will remain, particularly if a second Psychologist is appointed at the Chatham Clinic. The Senior Psychologist is insistent that such an appointee should have a suitable room of his own and it has already been suggested that if suitable rooms are not available because of priorities in terms of Psychiatric Social Workers and additional psychiatric help, rooms might be made available in the remedial teacher service unit likely to be established at 106 Maidstone Road, Chatham (100 yards down the road from the Clinic).

Facilities - The last twelve months have seen the establishment of several facilities to attempt to cope with the area's problems.

Group Home Tuition - Several children were referred as school refusers and a Group Home Tuition Class, now called a Special Tuition Group, was formed, using the local Youth Club premises. The class which meets between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. each afternoon has had an average attendance of 5 - 6 children, many of whom have returned to their ordinary schools. At present the class is quite large and it is hoped to establish a second group.

Discussion Groups - The Senior Psychiatric Social Worker began a Mothers' Discussion Group, a Play Group for pre-school age children being run concurrently. The student Social Workers established a similar second group during their time in the Clinic.

Staff Meeting - A regular meeting of all members of the Clinic staff has been established weekly to discuss new referrals, to which one of the Education Welfare Officers has been invited regularly. Other meetings between Clinic staff and Education Welfare Officers have occurred from time to time to discuss problems, particularly those of school refusal.

A lunchtime meeting of members of the Children's Department occurs regularly on a monthly basis, as well as other contacts.

Informal contacts with Probation Officers over selective cases have occurred, Probation Officers and other students visiting the Clinic.

Conferences have been held, when necessary, with schools to which many members of the school staffs have come.

Liaison with other authorities has been attempted. Dr. Linton, Medical Officer in Department, spends one half day weekly at the Clinic, both to discuss cases which he sees independently with the Psychiatrist and, as well, to observe the work already taking place in the Clinic.

Holiday Club - The problems of children during school holiday periods have been a source of concern for a considerable time. Discussion with a local Youth Worker has resulted in the establishment of a club, using the Youth Club premises in Gillingham, to which all children attending Residential Schools were invited. This was very successful during the summer of 1969, approximately 30 children attending regularly. Finance is a problem and the local Lions Club has been approached about the possibility of providing finance to continue this worthwhile venture.

The provision of individual remedial teaching has been a cause for concern and a group has been established in the Clinic, meeting one half day weekly, which is attended by 6 - 7 children, run by Miss Clifton. This provision, which is on a voluntary basis, depends on the good offices of Miss Miller, Head Mistress of Glencoe County Primary School. Miss Clifton is a qualified teacher of maladjusted children at Miss Miller's school and is released by Miss Miller one afternoon each week. It is appropriate to record our thanks both to Miss Miller and to Miss Clifton for making this facility possible.

Needs - With the number of school children in this area - 40,000+ and according to the provisions of the Underwood Report in 1955, for the services of one full-time Psychiatrist, three full-time Psychiatric Social Workers and two full-time Psychologists, the present staffing is totally inadequate. There is no provision for any special day schools for disturbed children, the present Special Tuition Group meeting at least some slight part of this need.

School population in this area:	40,000+
Number of cases referred to the Clinic in the previous 12 months:	302
Number of new cases seen:	162
Number of children at present awaiting diagnosis appointment:	91

The work of contact with the Children's Department is likely to increase but with the present Clinic staffing no further provision can be made to provide this necessary service. The necessity for liaison with other Social Workers, Education Welfare Officers, Probation Officers, etc., also requires further provision of time if the needs of the children in this area are to be met, even minimally."

Dr. Dennehy has reported that Dr. Linton attends the Child Guidance Clinic once a week and as well as this he undertakes one session per week as a consultation session for emotional and behaviour problems in school children.

A total of 109 attendances have been made during the year, each consultation lasting between $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 hour and most of the children attended 3 - 4 times a year.

This extension of the Child Guidance Clinic into the school health clinic field has been of great benefit both in giving advice on management of emotional and behaviour problems to parents and in siphoning off a number of cases who could inevitably have become problems for the overloaded psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic.

Speech Therapy

Speech therapy is under the control of the Kent County Council. A clinic is held at Marlborough Road, at which 42 cases were treated in the year. In addition, a speech therapist worked in some of the schools, particularly Danecourt Day E.S.N. School.

There is a waiting list of 29 school and pre-school children needing speech therapy and the average waiting period for non-urgent cases is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Other Treatment Given

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .. ..	..	..	72
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. ..	..	..	2
(c) Pupils who have received B.C.G. vaccination .. ..	..	..	808
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above ..	..	..	-
Total (a) - (d) .. ..	..	..	882

Provision of Milk

Milk is provided free of charge to all primary school children and Danecourt Day Special School only. During December 1969, 8,408 children were supplied with milk each day.

This represents 89% of the total number of children on the roll.

Summary of Health Visitors' Work in Schools in Gillingham during 1969

(1) Total visits to schools.	279
(2) Attendances at routine medical inspection	48
(3) Attendances at clinics	79
(4) Visits to homes	283
(5) Examination of heads and bodies re cleanliness	7960
(6) Notices sent re nits (children not excluded from school)	23
(7) Notices sent re nits and vermin (children excluded from school)	11

Audiometry

The health visitors have for some years been carrying out audiometric tests on school children when a teacher, school medical officer or general practitioner has expressed a wish for this to be done for a particular child.

The importance of routine checks has been emphasised by results obtained from screen testing all children as early as eight months.

As well as tests made on request, audiometric sweeps are now carried out on certain age groups particularly at 7 years. The time needed to carry out these special surveys is available to the health visitors since the more routine duties of health visitors at medical inspections are now undertaken by the lay health assistants.

Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	7960
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	98
(c) Numbers of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-

CONSULTATION CLINICS

During the year 889 children were seen by the school medical officers at their consultation sessions, 315 by home and office appointments and 20 attendances were made at the nurses' sessions. Attendances at the various clinics were as follows:

Gillingham	..	..	..	..	330
Rainham	..	..	..	..	345
Twydall	..	..	..	..	195
Wigmore	..	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	889

Attendances at Treatment Clinics

35 children made attendances for inspection and treatment of minor ailments.

Employment of Children

151 pupils were examined for fitness for employment out of school hours and a certificate was refused in one case.

Staff Medical Examinations

The following medical examinations were carried out and X-ray arrangements made in respect of the following during 1969.

School meals service staff	..	..	91
Caretakers and cleaners	..	..	105
Prospective student teachers	..	..	69
Teachers	..	..	40
Clerical and other staff	..	..	83
Total	..	..	388

DENTAL SERVICES

In 1969 we were not able to keep as many sessions in operation as in the previous year owing to staff changes. At the end of the year we have the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ full-time dental surgeons instead of the full establishment of 3 and the clinic sessions at Twydall have had to be reduced to 3 and at Rainham to 2.

It has also meant that school dental sessions remain a cause for concern as it is not possible to see all school children at least once a year which should be the aim of the service, and would only be possible with the school population of Gillingham if there were a full complement of dentists.

During the past year several improvements have been made to the dental surgeries. The X-ray equipment has now been installed in Rainham Clinic so that we now have X-ray apparatus in all three of our dental clinics.

Dry heat sterilizers have been purchased for the Rainham and Balmoral Gardens Clinics and a Rotabine Aspirator has been installed at Balmoral Gardens which has proved particularly useful as the saliva ejector fitted to the dental unit has never been very efficient.

Attendances and Treatment

				<u>Ages</u> <u>5 to 9</u>	<u>Ages</u> <u>10 to 14</u>	<u>Ages</u> <u>15 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
First visit	..	..	..	1169	464	67	1700
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	2147	1294	260	3701
Total visits	..	..	..				5401
Additional courses of treatment							
commenced	..	..	..	201	37	15	253
Fillings in permanent teeth	..	..	..	738	1129	273	2140
Fillings in deciduous teeth	..	..	..	1705	91	-	1796
Permanent teeth filled	..	..	..	625	968	222	1815
Deciduous teeth filled	..	..	..	1610	88	-	1698
Permanent teeth extracted	..	..	..	41	98	45	184
Deciduous teeth extracted	..	..	..	302	79	-	381
General anaesthetics	..	..	..	58	20	2	80
Emergencies	..	..	..	247	44	10	301

Number of pupils X-rayed	..	..	258
Prophylaxis	..	..	253
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	426
Number of teeth root filled	..	..	4
Inlays	..	..	-
Crowns	..	..	3
Courses of treatment completed	..	..	1150

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	..	46
New cases commenced during year	..	30
Cases completed during year	..	13
Cases discontinued during year	..	14
No. of removable appliances fitted	..	47
No. of fixed appliances fitted	..	3
Pupils referred to hospital consultant	..	1

Prosthetics

	<u>Age Groups</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>5 - 9</u> <u>years</u>	<u>10 - 14</u> <u>years</u>	<u>15 years</u> <u>and over</u>	
Pupils supplied with F. U. or F. L. (first time)	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	-	2	-	2
Number of dentures supplied ..	-	2	-	2

Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by dental officers -

Inspections

(a)	First inspection at school - number of pupils .. ..	..	..	7365
(b)	First inspection at clinic - number of pupils .. ..	..	..	749
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	..	..	4163
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	..	..	4080
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	..	..	229
	Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	..	179

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	..	..	..	797
Sessions devoted to inspection	57
Sessions devoted to dental health education	-

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